SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

GOV. REID ON FREE SUFFRAGE.

Extract from the Address of Gov. Reid to the people of North Carolina, dated June 28th, 1850.

I trust I shall be pardoned for alluding to the manner in which this subject was made an issue in the canvass of 1848, for I think the part I acted enables me to know more about this matter than any other human being upon the face of the earth. That some men were permitted to vote for the Senate and others were not, was no new discovery to me or to any body else. At any rate, I well remember my attention was directed to the inequality and injustice of this feature of our Constitution even before I became a voter; and I presume there are but few men in the State who could not say as much. My attention was frequently called to the subject when a candidate for the Senate, by persons who desired to vote for me, but expressed a regret that they could not do so for the want of the land qualification. Many years ago, while a member of the Legislature, I determined at one time to present the subject to the consideration of that body, but met with no encouragement from those to whom I communicated my intention. Occupying an humble position and possessing but little influence, I was fearful that a failure then might prove prejudicial to this question of Constitutional Reform, which, I believed, I could at some day convince the people they ought to adopt. The time and state of public opinion then appeared unpropitious, and I abandoned my determination. Early in the year 1848, I determined to press the subject to the consideration of the people of the State. As federal politics had governed almost everything in our State for years, I foresaw that it would be difficult to procure for this subject that consideration which its importance demanded, unless it was adopted by one of the political parties. With this view I determined to attend the Democratic Convention to be held that Spring and urge its adoption as an issue; and that if the Convention would not adopt it, I would seek some suitable occasion to make a Speech on the subject in my own County, and write it out for publication; and that I would publish essays on the subject, urging the consideration of this question to the people. Ill health prevented me from attending the Convention. When I heard from that Convention, I was surprised to learn that I had been nominated for Governor. Before I received official information of my nomination I wrote Mr. Holden a letter stating that I should probably decline, but if I run I desired to make Equal Suffrage an issue. Believing the state of my health was such that a canvass of the State would be hazardous to my life, I subsequently wrote a letter declining the nomination. This letter was not published, and my friends prevailed upon me to withdraw it and accept the nomination. The next day after I accepted I left home to meet my competitor, who was then engaged in the Canvass. Before leaving home I apprised some of my friends of my purpose to make this issue. When I reached Raleigh, I mentioned the subject to several of my friends there; and Mr. Holden assured me, if I carried out my intention, that the Standard would zealously advocate the measure. At Goldsborough I mentioned the subject to friends I met there. When I arrived at Newbern I consulted friends there on the subject, and Mr. Gulick promised me that the Republican would zealously advocate the measure. My friends will recollect that in all these conversations that to make this issue was a favorite object with me; and that these conversations and consultations on the subject were brought about by my own suggestions. I had no consultation or conversation on the subject of making this issue with any one living out of the State; neither did I receive from Washington City or elsewhere any suggestion, either written or oral, in relation to making the issue.

The Democratic party had nominated me without my knowledge or consent, and although they had not authorized me to make Equal Suffrage a question in the election, yet I believed they would sustain me if I did right; and I therefore took the responsibility to put "that ball in motion" on the 10th of May, 1848. This is the way in which the subject was introduced into the canvass of 1848.

What is the dearest privilege of an American citizen? It is to exercise the great and inestimable right of suffrage. In advocating this reform I do not now, nor have I at any time, proposed to change the *basis* of Representation for either the Senate or House of Commons. Let that remain as it is. What I propose is, *to permit every man who is now entitled to vote for the Commons, to vote also for the Senate.* Is this right? I might call your attention to the fact that this odious distinction does not exist in any other State of this Union. As the Constitution now stands, a man cannot vote for the Senate unless he holds a freehold of fifty acres of land. This is unjust, even between landholder and landholder. One man owns fifty acres worth $25; he can vote for the Senate, while another may own one acre worth ten thousand dollars, yet the latter cannot vote for the Senate. It is still more unjust between those who own land, and those who do not. It is not to take the right of voting from the landholder, but it is to extend the right of suffrage to another meritorious and virtuous class of our own fellow-citizens. All experience has shown that the mere fact that a man owns land, does not make him more wise, more pure or more patriotic. It is a slander upon the merits and character of this virtuous class of our citizens to say they would enact iniquitous laws to plunder the landholders. There are many of our citizens who own property, and yet are not landholders; and no men would go further to protect the rights of property of every description. A large portion of our enterprising young men, and of our industrious farmers and mechanics, do not own fifty acres of land. These men will never attempt to impose on the landed interest, because they intend, as soon as it is compatible with their convenience or ability, to possess themselves of land —not by the unholy means of plundering their neighbors, but by purchase with the proceeds of their honest industry. During the last canvass, while discussing this question *in the West*, Gov. Manly insisted that I could not be the friend of Equal Suffrage because I did not go for changing the *basis of Representation*, by which some of the Eastern Counties, having a less number of voters than some of the Western Counties, yet they had the same representation in the Legislature; and why, he would ask, did I not go for equalizing them? I do not know whether he intends to use this arguement in the present canvass. I see, however, in his Speech lately made before the Whig Convention, and which I presume was published to be circulated *all over the State*, that he does not allude to this point. Our basis of Representation for one branch of the Legislature is taxation, for the other it is fearled population. The Abolitionists at the North wish to destroy the basis of federal population upon which we are represented in Congress. I regard their course on the subject as mischievous and dangerous, and I should regard a similar movement in relation to our representation in the Legislature, as fraught with equal mischief and danger.

I presume there are at this day, fifty thousand of our free white citizens, of the age of twenty-one years, who cannot vote for the Senate. And why is it so? It is not because they are wanting in virtue, intelligence, or patriotism; but because of an arbitrary feature in our Constitution which withholds from them one of their dearest rights. In vain may we boast of equal rights, while this feature remains in our Constitution. Although these men are not placed upon terms of equality at the ballot-box, yet, when taxes are to be paid, or when the rights and honor of the country are to be defended against the attacks of a foreign foe, these men—yes, these men, are among the first to contribute their means and their blood to the cause of their country.

I would like to see the brave men who perilled their lives in the War against Mexico, received at the ballot-box upon terms of equality. Yes, I desire to see the grey-headed Revolutionary soldiers who stand tottering over the grave—the very men who fought for the liberty we enjoy, placed upon terms of equality when they come up to the ballot-box.

I am in favor of electing Judges by the people, and for a term less than for life; and I doubt not there are other Constitutional amendments of minor importance, that might well be made. But I do not wish to see this great question of Equal Suffrage clogged or loaded down with other things. I desire to see it stand on its own merits.

In defence of Equal Suffrage, I have had to encounter violent abuse, personal slanders, and bitter denunciations; yet I have stood by this great question in its inception and in its infancy, and I hope to have the proud satisfaction of rejoicing with you in its triumph. When fifty thousand of our intelligent and patriotic men shall be enfranchised and restored to their rights at the ballot-box, I do think we shall have cause to be proud of such a glorious triumph. To-morrow I start into the canvass, and the larger number of you I cannot see before the election. To you I commit the fate of this question.

In conclusion, permit me to repeat what I have said elsewhere, that the history of the past affords me no cause to distrust my friends. If their efforts shall be crowned with success, in electing me to the distinguished office for which I have been nominated, my earnest exertions shall be directed to the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of the people of the State, and to give to North Carolina that rank, influence, and consideration among the States of this Union, to which she is justly entitled.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Office of Secretary of State.*

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
THOMAS SETTLE, JR. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

JOB PRINTING,
Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.

ISAAC PROCTER,

(Successor to the late Firm of Oliver and Procter.)

Merchant Tailor,

AT the old Stand, "UGLY ROW, opposite the "GIRAFFE," five doors below Williams, Haywood & Co's Drug Store, has recently returned from the Northern Cities, (purchased) and has received a large and (all say) well selected assortment of goods in his line which, (from the universally acknowledged reputation of the establishment) he deems it entirely unnecessary to enumerate; but will simply say his assortment comprises every article belonging to the wardrobe of a gentleman.

In addition to his complete stock of unmanufacfured goods, he has a fine assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, of his own and foreign manufacture—all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, free of charge.

With sincere thanks to the patrons of the old firm, and of their "successor," he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

Gentlemen who are disposed to patronize the North, in preference to those who surround their own hearth stone, he particularly solicits to give him a call. If he does not give them as good a [better fitting] garment as they can obtain at any fashionable establishment at the North, then he is "*mum!*"

Mr. G. L. GOULD, the talented pupil of Mr. OLIVER, is still with him, and his success as a cutter is rarely equalled, never excelled.

Mr. P. gives his attention to the Pantaloons and Vest department. They speak for themselves.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon their receiving equal attention with those purchased of the "Emporium."

Cutting done at all times and at reasonable prices.

In conclusion, he will say, although the "BUGG" has left him, he retains, in his varied departments, genuine Entomological skill.

Raleigh, *May* 24th, 1852. 57—tf.

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES BY The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon.

E. N. PETERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co., Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. 922—1tw 3m

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE, Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

STEAMSHIP LINE.
Between New York and Norfolk, Va. Petersburg, and Richmond.

TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk				$7 00
Do.	do.	and City Point or Richmond		8 00
Steerage,	do.	do.	do.	6 00
Do.	do.	do.	Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.
Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22-

PARTIN & GILL,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that they are now receiving their

Spring Stock,

which embraces every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand:

LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze " " " " "
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slipper, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

GENT.'s Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippers,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, binding and lining Skins, Blacking and Blacking Brushes. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail.

Call at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT, on Fayetteville Street, next door to Mr. S. H. Young's.

Raleigh, May 20, 1852. 56—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

T. H. SELBY,
No. 12, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh

IS now receiving and opening a large and well selected stock of *SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS*, bought entirely for cash, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

The stock consists in part of the following: Chamelion Silks, superior black Gro de Rhine, do., Plaid silk Tissue, Printed Lawns and Muslins, a large supply of plain white Jaconet, Cambrics and Muslin, very cheap, check do., Figured Swiss Muslins, Book and Mull do., Thread, Swiss Jaconet, and Lisle Inserting and Edgings, Linen Cambric Handkf's, French worked Colors, Ladie's Kid and Black silk Gloves and Mitts, Bonnetts and Ribbons, a great variety of Ginghams and English and American Prints, shell Tuck Combs, and Side Combs, Umbrellas and Parasols. Particular attention is invited to my stock of silk and cotton Hosiery—it is large and will be found to be cheap.

March 24, 1852. 38—

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Gents opera Gaiters, HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Bank Stock for Sale.

ON the 22d day of June, 1852, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, I will sell to the highest bidder 10 shares of Stock in the Bank of the State, 45 shares of Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear, 124 shares of Stock in the Bank of Fayetteville. The July Dividends to belong to me and not to the purchaser.

Terms of sale six months credit with bond and approved security. The purchaser, however, may pay the cash if he chooses, and the interest for six months will be discounted.

PASCHAL B. BURT, *Adm'r.* of JAMES BATTLE, *dec'd.*

Ralegh May 31, 1852. 59—td.

Fayetteville Carolinian will copy.

Haydock, Clay & Evans,

Successors of Messrs. Haydock, Corlies and Clay,

No. 218, Pearl St. New York,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN DRUGS & SELECT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE-STUFFS, BRUSHES, *Surgical & Dental Instruments, Perfumery.*

DR. ALEX. EVANS, late of Wilmington, N. C., having associated himself with the above Firm, respectfully invites the attention of dealers and merchants visiting the North to their large Stock of Goods, and will give particular attention to the orders of his friends in North Carolina.

February 25, 1852. 909—6m.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

Castalia Female Institute,

CASTALIA, NASH, N. C.

Mrs. M. C. Richardson, *Principal.*

THE Fall Terms will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the 1st Friday in December.

Mr. Richardson has purchased a residence, and considers himself as permanently located at CASTALIA.

The Schools will be under the immediate supervision of himself and lady, under one and the same body of Trustees.

The Female School is near the Franklin line, three miles from the Male, a distance favorable to the seclusion and success of both Institutions.

Mrs. R., who has latterly taught at Belford, has a celebrity which no comment of ours could affect. A large, neat edifice similar to that of the Male Institute is contracted for, and will be erected immediately. Meanwhile students will be accomodated in the ly. Academy, known formerly as Pleasant Hill. In short, the Trustees would assure their patrons, that they will carefully consider everything and deem nothing unimportant, which will contribute effectually to the consummation of their educational enterprise, rendering the Institutions *all* that enlightened and Christian parents could desire for their children.

Board, including washing and Fuel, $6½ per month.

For further particulars address the Principals or
JNO. ADAMS HARRISON
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

At the Female Inst., Messrs. James and Jno. Adams Harrison are prepared to accomodate boarders. Board can also be obtained of the Principal, after the session.

June 10, 1852. 921—wtf.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Works of Daniel Webster, 5 vols 8 vo.

The Works of Stephen Olin, D.D., LLD., Late President of the Wesleyan University, containing Sermons and Sketches.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M.D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh N. C., June 9th, 1852. 63—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

ICE CREAM!

THE Subscriber would respectfully say to the citizens, that he is prepared to furnish them through the season with ICE CREAM of a superior quality, and of different flavors, at the following low rates:

From 1 to 2 gallons	- - - -	$ 2 per gal.
" 3 " 5 "	- - - -	1,75 per "
All over 5 "	- - - -	1,50 per "

My aim wil always be to give a good article at fair prices. The citizens are well aware what ICE CREAM sold for in Raleigh three years ago. I have, since my residence here, always employed good workmen, for whom I have had to pay high wages, and the knowledge I have of ICE CREAM, I have dearly paid for. I leave it with the citizens to say whether or not I shall be sustained. Your kind patronage is respectfully solicited and will be appreciated.

L. B. WALKER.

June 22, 1852. 66—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State.* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

State Day Changed.

AT May Term, 1852, of Wake County Court, a majority of the Justices being present, it was ordered that hereafter the State Docket be taken up on Tuesday of Court, instead of Thursday as heretofore, and that the Clerk publish the fact for the benefit of Suitors and Witnesses.

All the Justices are requested to attend on Monday of next Court, to consider and act upon an order made by a majority at February Term in relation to publishing the items of the Finance Committee's annual report.

Attest. JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. 925—tC.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

Oils for Painting.

LINSEED, Cotton Seed, and refined Rosin Oil in store and for sale cheap by the barrel or gallon.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

SEA BATHING, HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THIS large and magnificent Establishment having been recently purchased by the Subscribers, to which they have at very great expense made extensive additions and alterations, is now open for Visitors.

Surrounded entirely by Salt Water, it affords every facility for *Sea Bathing*, and offers great inducements to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. Situated directly on the Bay and in view of the Ocean, presents a most magnificent prospect, while the Fort, the largest Military Work in our Country, affords to the Visitor beautiful *Promenades*, and various sources of interest. There are large and well arranged *Bath Houses*, with *Hot* and *Shower Baths* open at all times, and a fine Surf for those who prefer the open Sea. The great benefits resulting from Sea Bathing, and the Sea Breeze, are becoming daily more known and appreciated.

No place can be more healthy, or possess a *finer climate* than this, *through the entire Summer and Fall Months.* Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers are entirely unknown. Our *Drinking Water* is not excelled by any, *even in the Mountain Region.*

We have a find *Band of Music*, and a *Ball Room*, which for beauty and magnificence is unsurpassed in our Country, open every evening, Free of Charge. New and extensive Bowling Alleys, Billiard Saloons, and a Pistol Gallery were erected the past season.

The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements: active and efficient Assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it, in all respects, the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

The Steamers from Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, land Passengers daily.

TERMS. Board, per day, $2 00; by the week, at the rate of $1 75 per day; persons staying a month, or over, $1 50 per day. Children and Servants half price.

No Charge for Baths, to Guests of the House, except for Warm Baths; others than Guests, 25 cents each.

No Charge for Omnibus. No Charge for Porterage.

The Omnibus and Baggage Wagons are always in attendance on arrival of the Boats.

Letters for visitors should be addressed to the "Hygeia Hotel."

J. P. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors.

May 24th, 1852. 57—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, appoite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'
WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

FR. MAHLER'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his customers and Town friends, that he has removed from the Depot to "Locust-shade," opposite the Capitol. Thankful for past favors, he flatters himself that the public will encourage him at his new stand with the same confidence as shown him heretofore; wherefrom he pledges himself that the prices and qualities of his goods shall prove satisfactory to all that will honor him with a call.

He keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as CONFECTIONARIES, CIGARS, FRUITS, NUTS, and a choice selection of FANCY ARTICLES and CROCKERY WARE.

FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

Just Received,

1 DOZ. jars sup. Bordeaux Plums,
10 doz. extra fine Rappee Snuff in bottles,
5 doz. Pickles, Brandy Peaches, Preserved Pears,
4 drums fresh Smyrna Figs,
200 lbs. superior Smoking Tobacco,
5 bbls. Soda and Sugar Crackers, Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c. FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,

Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 9, 1852. 44—t

[From the Washington Union.]

The Whig and Abolition Conspiracy against Gen. Pierce fully exposed.

To the end that the *Republic* may see the discreditable predicament in which it has placed itself and its party, by sending forth with its endorsement the slanders of the two principal abolition journals of New Hampshire against Gen. Pierce, we call its attention to the following correspondence. Three days ago the *Republic*, satisfied with its witnesses, and in defiance of our contradiction made on the authority of most respectable men who personally *knew* of the matter, "rested" its case. We desire to know if the *Republic* will "rest" any longer.

Meanwhile we ask the attention of the press and of the people to this *infamous conspiracy of slander* against Gen. Pierce, in which the Seward and Scott leaders, and some of their chief organs, are manifestly implicated. Let it be everywhere borne in mind that the whig organs have lent themselves to the base use of aiding the abolitionists to falsify the record of Gen. Pierce. Let it be borne in mind that this course on the part of the whig organs is utterly without justification and excuse.

Unless, in changing its candidate so suddenly and taking up Gen. Scott, the *Republic* has also changed all its convictions just as suddenly, that journal must rejoice to know of the broad national ground which, from the first, Gen. Pierce has maintained on the sectional issues and on the Compromise in all is parts.

Yet now we see the *Republic* circulating, endorsing, and from day to day persisting in, a detected and exploded calumny on this point against the democratic candidate, which was incredible in itself, which was at once and authoritatively contradicted, which in fact contradicted itself, and which was stamped and branded with infamy by the source from which it came! Nor is this all. The whig managers in this city are lending themselves to the same *conspiracy* to cheat the people out of their true judgment and suffrage on the momentous sectional question, by sending forth documents to both sections of the country designed to confuse and mislead the public judgment as to Gen. Pierce's position on that question. Unable to say any thing for their own candidate on this point—unable to deny that he refused to commit himself to the maintenance of the Compromise, in order that by standing unpledged he might be nominated by the anti-slavery agitators of the whig party—the southern whig journals we observe, are cordially joining in this abolitionist plot to defame Gen. Pierce by falsely representing him to have used language satisfactory to the abolitionists.

That this is the vilest and falsest form of *personal* attack upon Gen. Pierce will not be questioned. But that is not the point we now make. We charge that it is a most reckless and wicked assault upon the rights of the people. They have on this great sectional issue a right to know the truth. Any party or any party organ which attempts to deceive them on this point, makes itself amenable to their just indignation. Much more, then, does the party place itself in that plight which openly comes forward to aid the abolitionists to defeat their chief opponent by most falsely fixing upon him the brand of abolition sentiments.

But we will detain our readers no longer from the subjoined correspondence, which completely exposes the infamy of the whig and abolition conspiracy against Gen. Pierce to which we have referred. Our readers will perceive that the letters have been furnished to us for publication by Senator Norris and Hon. Messrs. Hibbard and Peaslee, of New Hampshire.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1852.

To the Editor of the Union:

DEAR SIR: Herewith we transmit a letter from B. F. Ayer, esq., of Manchester, New Hampshire, and an extract of one from J. M. Campbell, esq., of the same place, in relation to a speech made by General Pierce at New Boston, New Hampshire, in December last; pretended reports of which, copied from two abolition prints in New Hampshire, have appeared in the Republic, and been republished in other whig papers.

Messrs. Ayer and Campbell were both present at the meeting in question. They are gentlemen of intelligence and of the highest respectability, whose statements require no endorsement wherever they are known. Mr. Ayer was one of the speakers at that meeting, and, as we are advised, took notes of Gen. Pierce's remarks at the time.

You are at liberty to make such use of these letters as you think proper. It will be seen that they fully and pointedly contradict the abolition version of Gen. Pierce's remarks. Any number of similar certificates, from the most reliable persons present on that occasion, as we are informed, can and will be furnished, if necessary.

The papers from which the reports referred to were taken are organs of the abolition faction in New Hampshire. They are known to us to be now, and to have long been, avowedly and bitterly opposed to the principles and organization of the democratic party generally, and particularly vindictive and mendacious in regard to Gen. Pierce, before and since his nomination at Baltimore. Their character is such as to render any contradiction of their unfounded statements an unnecessary labor wherever their reputation is known.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,
M. NORRIS,
HARDY HIBBARD,
C. H. PEASLEE.

MANCHESTER, July 15, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I have just noticed in a late number of the "Republic" two communications, taken from the "Manchester Democrat," published here, and the "Independent Democrat" published at Concord, purporting to give a report of a speech made by General Pierce last December at New Boston. Nothing could be more false and calumnious than the account there given of Gen. Pierce's remarks. I was present at the meeting, with several others from this city, and remember very distinctly the drift and substance of his speech. This was the first popular meeting of the last political campaign, and was held at the home of John Atwood, then the abolition candidate for governor. Gen. Pierce's speech was mainly devoted to a justification of the course pursued by himself and the democratic party the year before, in rescinding Mr. Atwood's nomination for governor in consequence of his opposition to the compromise measures. In the course of his speech Gen. Pierce alluded to the fugitive-slave law, and made a strong argument in support of it. It is wholly untrue that he pronounced it contrary to moral right; but, on the contrary, in reply to a question put by an abolitionist present, he said the present law was the same, in principle and substance, as that which had received the approval of Washington, and many others of the wisest and purest among the founders of the republic. He thought that these men were to be considered as moral, as conscientious, and as patriotic as those of the present day, who were, for political effect, constantly storming about slavery, without being able to suggest any practicable plan for its abolition.

The speech was throughout a thoroughly national speech, and produced a powerful effect. No full report of it was published, though a brief abstract of it appeared shortly after in the Union Democrat of this city.

I remember seeing the reports copied by the "Republic," when they first appeared, and conversing in regard to them with several persons who heard General Pierce's speech. All agreed in pronouncing them a gross perversion and almost entire fabrication from beginning to end. Both reports were evidently written by the same individual, which accounts for their close similarity.

Both of the papers from which these communications are taken, are, as you well know, violent abolition journals, and have been unsparing in their hostility to General Pierce, and indeed all the prominent members of the democratic party in the State. One of them was started by the abolitionists some years since as the organ of John P. Hale and his associates, and the other was repudiated by the democratic party and turned over to the abolitionists on account of its opposition to the Compromise. When it is known how bitter and how frequent have been the attacks of those two journals upon General Pierce on account of his open national course on the slavery question, every one will see, it seems to me, how little confidence can be placed in any such reports as the "Republic" has seemed to extract from their columns. It is well known to you that, on account of his course upon this question, he has for a long time been a constant mark for their denunciation and abuse. I send you a few extracts to show the spirit they have both manifested towards him. The first is from the Independent Democrat of February 20, 1851:

"Is is obvious to every intelligent man that for one offence—opposition to slavery and the fugitive-slave act—the decree of outlawry against Mr. Atwood has gone forth. For this he has been denounced, harrassed, and brought to the block. For nothing else has Franklin Pierce pursued him with the cruel heartlessness of a famished tiger, and the cunning malice of a demon."

The next extract is from the same paper, of June 24, 1852:

"GENERAL PIERCE ON THE RIGHT OF PETITION. The last National Era contains a carefully collated history of General Pierce's congressional career, showing that through the whole nine years he served in the House and Senate, the right of petition—a right older than *Magna Charta*—had no bitterer or more unrelenting opponent than the present hunker democratic candidate for President of the United States. This is not news to us. It is not news to the people of New Hampshire, in whose memories the history of their degradation at the hands of such men as Atherton, Pierce, and Burke, is still fresh. They have not forgotten that those men earned for the State they misrepresented the insulting and treasonable appellative of 'the South Carolina of the North,' than which it were difficult to find a name more significant of disgrace and shame. * * * * In this catalogue stands General Pierce. In all the nine years he spent in Congress not a thought, word, or act can be found which savors of the slighest regard for civil, religious, or personal liberty. On all questions and all occasions his course was one of entire and unqualified subservency of the South and to slavery. Such it has been since; nor, we suppose, do he or his friends wish to deny this. On this ground mainly, of his devotion to the greatest wrong that curses the earth, was he first brought forward by the Virginia delegation, and afterwards endorsed by the whole southern democracy, as a proper standard-bearer of *their* principles. On this ground he and his friends expect to see him elected, if elected he shall be, which is very doubtful."

The Manchester Democrat of June 17, 1852, in an article entitled "The Hunker Democracy and their Candidates," says:

"The convention in its numerous ballotings exhibited the same determination of the South to allow of the nomination of no man unless a notorious doughface of the most devoted and unquestionable stripe, and an advocate of their most ultra pretensions. * * Thus the South clung to Buchanan until, finding his nomination impossible, and wearied by unsuccessful efforts, they led the way in a body for Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, whom they well knew to be profoundly loyal to southern interests, from whom no word or vote in behalf of human rights has ever been recorded, who had avowed his entire devotion to the Compromise, but who, in the absence of any avowal, could be better trusted by the slaveholding interest than a majority of the candidates for whom it had voted."

The above extracts accurately reflect the sentiments entertained by the abolitionists or free-soilers of this State towards General Pierce, and furnish a complete refutation of all the absurd charges of abolitionism which the "Republic," or any of its abolition allies, can manufacture or bring against him.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. F. AYER.

Hon. H. HIBBARD.

MANCHESTER, (N. H.,) July 15, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I observe in the Republic of Tuesday last an article copied from the abolition "Democrat" of this city, purporting to give an account of the speech of Gen. Pierce, at New Boston, in December last. I need not tell *you* that the account is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end; but as others, less familiar than yourself with New Hampshire politics and politicians, cannot be presumed to have the same assurance, I enclose two or three copies of the late emissions from the abolition press here, to show the estimation in which Gen. Pierce is held by that faction at home.

* * * * * * *

You will hear from us again, and speedily, in reference to the New Boston meeting.

Very truly, yours,
J. M. CAMPBELL.

Hon. M. NORRIS.

That our readers may see fully the character of the two abolition journals in New Hampshire which have slandered Gen. Pierce, we subjoin the following specimens of the abuse and vituperation with which their colums are filled:

[From the Independent Democrat, April 15, 1852.]

THE NORRIS GAG. By an oversight in making up our paper last week, the article from the National Era, to which allusion was made in our leader, was omitted. We insert it to-day; again calling attention to the mortifying position in which such dastardly crouching to do work which no honorable slaveholder could be found to do, places the State of New Hampshire. The senators from South Carolina and Virginia announced, a year or two since, that *their* opposition to the free exercise of the *right of petition* was forever at an end. *They* have kept their word. It has been reserved to N. Hampshire to renew, through one of her despicable doughfaces, an outrage on a right as old as free government itself, and held so sacred that very few of the most arbitrary despots of the world have ever dared attempt to suppress it.

What man, what democrat, what Christian does not blush for his State—aye, for his race—that such a crouching slave-spaniel as *Moses Norris* belongs either to the one or the other!

MR. GIDDINGS'S SPEECH, part of which we publish this week, will be found a plain, bold, outspeaking discussion of the slavery question, worthy of the occasion, the cause, and the author. A truer and more single-hearted champion of free principles than Joshua R. Giddings lives not. A warmer, kindlier heart, whose every pulsation is in abhorrence of oppression and wrong, never beat between human ribs. May the God of the oppressed give him strength equal to his day, and a constituency worthy of such a representative!

The Independent Democrat of January 29, 1852, (the next paper but two issued after the one from which the Republic quotes,) in an editorial article on the slavery question, says:

"It will be remembered that the whole first eight months of the session of Congress commencing December, 1849, were devoted to the work of endeavoring to get up a 'panic' on the subject of a dissolution of the Union. At the expiration of three months, Webster was brought out to make his celebrated 7th of March speech, in which he sacrificed all the words and sentiments of his life to save the Union, which, he said, could be saved by nothing else. From this speech dated that whole career of northern treachery which resulted in striking down the Wilmot proviso; in making hunting-ground for slaves of the whole North; in *abolishing* the great rights of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury in all cases involving personal liberty; and in a solemn guarantee that *slavery shall not be excluded by Congress, either now or hereafter, from the new Territories!*

It was in the very middle of this 'panic,' and when every 'engine of terror' was brought to bear upon the people and legislatures of the free States, to induce them to relieve their senators and representatives from former instructions, that *our* legislature commenced its session. *Then* was it, if ever, that the 'Union was in danger,' and then, if ever, was it necessary to repeal the resolution of 1849. This the hunker leaders, with FRANK PIERCE AT THEIR HEAD, LABORED TO ACCOMPLISH.

The resolutions of 1849 referred to, denounced the demand of Virginia and other southern States for a 'new fugitive-slave law' as a demand so 'extraordinary and insulting to the people of the free States, that it could not have been advanced with any expectation of its being submitted to by any State where a regard to the interests of slavery was not paramount to every other consideration."

The Independent Democrat of January 8th, '53, *the same from which the Republic quotes*, speaks as follows of the democratic party—the hunkers, as it is pleased to style its members:

"As we said last week, we deem it of little consequence who they nominate. 'Principles, not men,' are to be the issues in the next election. The people are sick and disgusted with the hunker leaders and hunker policy in New Hampshire. They are bound to rebuke and reform both. Be the standard-bearer of that party who it may, it will not make the difference of a hundred votes. No man in their ranks can come within many thousands of an election. No man's personal popularity or unpopularity can even sensibly affect the result. *Whoever represents the slavish principles of New Hampshire hunkerism will meet with utter repudiation at the hands of the honest and liberty-loving denizens of our mountain homes.*"

The *same number* of the paper contains the following on the "slave power and Kossuth:"

"THE SLAVE POWER *vs.* KOSSUTH. The advent of the Saviour of the world scarcely created more consternation among the demons who reigned in that age than is now felt by the slaveholders, in Congress and out, at the coming of the great Hungarian apostle of liberty to this country. Like those famous 'legions' of Jewish history, the slave power feels itself rebuked by the presence of Kossuth, and cannot help the conviction that he is come to torment slavery before its time. Not for any word Kossuth has spoken; not for anything he has written; but solely for his position as the champion of down-crushed humanity, does American oppression dread and hate him. He has failed and refused to bow before God Cotton and God Moloch; and both have sworn his defeat, and resolved that he shall go back to Hungary, if at all, with empty hands and a broken heart.

For a faint picture of the slaveholding feeling at Washington, we refer our readers to the proceedings in Congress, where no limit is found to the disgraced and disgraceful slave faction, to resist a simple resolution of welcome to the foremost patriot of all this world. It would seem as though the demon of madness had taken full possession of the slave representatives, with the fell purposes of pushing them on to premature destruction.

We are not sorry for the demonstration, since, sooner or later, it was inevitable. The interests of slavery everywhere are the same. Slavery itself is everywhere the same. The sympathies of the oppressor are everywhere one. The woman whippers of America cannot but sympathize with the Haynaus and Gorgeys of Hungary. They cannot but fear the Kossuths of all lands. That the slaveholders in Congress, therefore, should feel as they do was to be expected. For thus early showing their hands we thank them. The exhibition now making by them will open eyes that else would not have opened for years.

Let the slave power do its worst. Let it strike its poison fangs into the heart of Hungary's glorious leader. Let it disgust the world with its disorganizing fanaticism. Let it rant and rage. But for all these things, let it know that God and mankind will bring it into judgment."

BLADEN, BRUNSWICK AND COLUMBUS. T. S. D. McDowell, Esq., Democratic candidate for Senator in the district composed of the above counties, addressed his fellow-citizens at Smithville, on Saturday last, and made a favorable impression. Mr. McDowell is canvassing the district as thoroughly as time will admit, and will, no doubt, give a good account of himself, both for himself and for Governor.

We are assured that Mr. Robeson's election in old Bladen is perfectly certain. Col. McDugald is about as near representing her, as he or any other Whig ever will be.

In Columbus, we are happy to learn that there is no opposition to Mr. George, the candidate of the Convention. We had heard that there was, which caused us to express the uneasiness we did some time since.

We learn that the Brunswick County Whig Convention, which met at McKethan's on Tuesday last, nominated Gen. Watters, as the Scott-Whig candidate, in place of Dr. John H. Hill. The contest is now between the Scott and anti-Scott parties in Brunswick, represented by Messrs. Watters and Langdon respectively. Mr. Watters we presume, goes for a convention and against Equal Suffrage;—Mr. Langdon goes against a convention and for Equal Suffrage by Legislative enactment.

Wilmington Journal.

SCOTT IN RALEIGH. A ratification meeting was held in Raleigh on the 3d inst., which finally adjourned with three cheers for—for whom, do you suppose? Scott? Not a bit of it—but for FILLMORE!

A friend writing to us from Raleigh, under date of July 3d, says:

"Scott goes down in cat-fish style—sticks in the throats of the disheartened Whigs, epauletts hanging out. Our whigs tried to swallow him to-day. A barbecue was given, notice and invitations circulated, and yet the crowd was thin—a complete flat—a failure—an apology—about 200 present, including country and town folks, boys, niggers, and children, *all told*. Henry W. Miller talked a long time, but evidently under a depression of spirits. However he, lumbered the "battles o'er again" of Chapultapec, Lundy's Lane, &c. Seaton Gales, of the Register, sat near by, and would, "solitary and alone," slap his hands and bawl like a sick calf. Mr. Ransom, of Warren, made a short talk, not, however, effecting a great deal. The dinner was dispatched, specially; and half an hour after, *from appearances*, no one would have known *sich* a day had been in Raleigh.

In this city I can point out a number of influential whigs utterly opposed to the ticket, and who hesitate not to say that they will not support Scott.'

Mountain Banner.

REID TICKETS Can be had at the "North Carolina Standard" Office, *free of charge*.

THE STANDARD.

REID AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

FOR GOVERNOR:
HON. DAVID S. REID,
OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

ELECTION THURSDAY, 5TH OF AUGUST.

CANDIDATES FOR WAKE COUNTY.

SENATE:
WESLEY JONES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS:
ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,
GASTON H. WILDER,
WILLIAM A. ALLEN.

The Issues—the Election.

It is unnecessary for us, at this time, to urge upon our readers the great importance of the ensuing election. They feel its importance, as we do, and they foresee, as we do, the influence it will have, not only on the future character of the State, but upon the country generally. Democrats! Free Suffrage men! are you ready?

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote for Scott; and we have the authority of New York Whigs for the declaration that a "vote for Scott in '52 is a vote for Seward in '56."

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote for a high Tariff and a National Bank, for he declares himself on the stump in favor of both.

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote against the Independent Treasury, against the present low Tariff-taxes, and against those principles of economy and simplicity which the Democrats are laboring once more to establish in the Federal Government.

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote reflecting on the character of our brave volunteers to Mexico; for though Mr. Kerr at one time pronounced the war just and urged our young men to engage in it, yet when he became a candidate for Congress he stigmatized it as "Polk's war," and as unconstitutional and unjust. And thus, in effect, he joined Tom Corwin in inviting the Mexicans to welcome those brave boys "with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote in favor of the doctrine that a majority of the people of the United States can change the Federal Constitution! Even Seward could claim no more, and he has not yet asked that. What he *may* do, time must determine.

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote for an open Convention, to be called with the view of making radical and vital changes in our fundamental law; and to be called, not by the deliberate voice of two-thirds of the General Assembly, as the Constitution provides, but by a two-thirds vote which Mr. Kerr proposes to force out of the members, without reference to the Counties they may represent, *in obedience to the will of a bare majority of the people at the ballot-box!*

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote in favor of his "higher law" or "moral power" doctrine of majorities, as against the vested rights of minorities and the plain language of the State Constitution.

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote in favor of the *present* basis in one breath, and of a "*mixed*" basis in the next.

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote against FREE SUFFRAGE and its acknowledged champion and unfaltering friend, DAVID S. REID. Mr. Kerr says he is willing to *allow* you Free Suffrage, provided you will take the back track, undo all you have done on the subject, and consent to call a Convention, and take, as the result of that Convention, a number of other things besides Free Suffrage, which you have not demanded and do not want! Will you do all that? No, *not even to please Mr. Kerr.*

Every vote cast *for* John Kerr will be a vote *against* David S. Reid, the friend and champion of the laboring classes, the pure and honest statesman, the man who has but *one* set of views on public questions, and one of the best Governors the State has ever had. Fellow-citizens, do you wish to install vanity, inexperience, recklessness, and gross inaccuracy of thought and judgment in the Gubernatorial chair? If you do, vote for John Kerr.

And every vote cast for a Whig candidate for the Assembly, *will be a vote for a Whig United State's Senator.*

Brother Democrats! Free Suffrage men! the eyes of the freemen of thirty States are upon you, looking to see whether you will maintain your ground or go down, defeated and overwhelmned. If you falter now, general disaster may overtake our cause; but if you triumph, as we believe you will, the contest of November will already have been fought and won.

POLL EVERY VOTE! Be on the election ground early—see that the infirm and sick are there, and are allowed to vote—make way for the aged men, and see that "the boys" have justice at the ballot-box—work, work, work from morning till the sun goes down! Do this—do your whole duty, brother Democrats, as you only know how at a time like this, and a brilliant victory MUST and SHALL crown your sacrifices and your efforts in this glorious cause!

Now's the time---Roll up the Votes!

David S. Reid received in 1850 the largest vote ever cast for any man in this State, with the exception of that cast for Gen. Harrison in 1840. Gen. Harrison received 46,376, beating Mr. Van Buren 12,594 votes; and Gov. Reid received in 1850, 44,845, being only fifteen hundred and thirty-one less than Gen. Harrison's vote. His majority over Gov. Manly was 2,774; and he got in 1850, 3,163 more votes than were cast for him in 1848. Mr. Clay received, in 1844, 43,232 votes, but 1,161 more than Gov. Manly got in 1850.

We look for a large *addition* to Gov. Reid's vote in this election. We calculate that he will go even beyond Gen. Harrison's vote in 1840, to wit, 46,376; and so if his friends are true to him, as we believe they will be in all portions of the State, we can give Mr. Kerr the vote Mr. Clay got in 1844—though we have no idea he can get it—and still defeat him by a larger majority than that thrown against Gov. Manly. Gov. Reid has a way of *increasing* his vote which is most gratifying to his friends, and by no means pleasing to his opponents. Thus, he was elected to Congress in 1843, by some 250 majority, and re-elected in 1845 by 750 majority; and thus, as we have already stated, he polled *more* votes for Governor in 1850, by 3,163, than he did in 1848. He thus grows in popularity as he grows in usefulness; and it is a marked fact, that where he is best known he gains most, in proportion, at the ballot-box.

But we can talk of absolute *certainties* only after the election. The adversary is desperate, full of craft and cunning, and will leave no means untried to defeat our candidate; we must, therefore, *work if we would win.*

We have just been examining the official votes of the State from 1844 to 1850; and we find what we are bound to say has surprised us, and that is, there are at least twelve Counties which gave Gov. Reid in 1850, a *less* vote than they cast for Mr. Polk in 1844! Here they are:

	POLK.	REID.
Brunswick,	283	260
Craven,	628	541
Camden,	101	85
Caswell,	1,182	1,144
Currituck,	551	457
Franklin,	760	694
Hertford,	253	171
Onslow,	717	715
Pasquotank,	239	217
Person,	649	577
Sampson,	878	853
Warren,	810	689
	7,044	6,403
	6,403	
	641	

Here are 641 votes less for Reid in 1850, than were thrown for Polk in 1844. Cannot these Counties do better? We know they *can*, and we believe they *will*. Friends, this is the most important election which has been held in this State for twenty years; great results are suspended upon it, and unless we *all* do our duty, we *may* fail. Gov. Reid is doing *his* duty, manfully, ably, faithfully; he cannot see and speak to all of you, but his pure character, his sterling Democracy, and his successful administration of State affairs must speak for him and commend him to your support. You have called him to the field—stand by him, defend him, work for him, roll in the votes for him and for the noble cause of which he is at once the embodiment and advocate.

By the way, Beaufort County gave Gov. Reid, in 1850, but ten more votes than she gave Mr. Polk in 1844; and we may as well say to our friends that the Whig leaders here are making large calculations on gains in Beaufort, Hyde, Washington, and Rutherford. Let us disappoint them. If we lose a few votes in one County, let us make up the loss elsewhere; but remember, WE MUST WORK IF WE WOULD TRIUMPH.

Roll up the votes!

General Pierce.

We publish to-day the *conclusive* evidence which we promised in our last, that Gen. Pierce has been grossly misrepresented as to what he said on the Slavery question at New Boston, New Hampshire, in December last.

The Raleigh Register has placed under its Editorial head expressions which Gen. Pierce never used, and this fact is shown by the letters of Messrs. Norris, Hibbard, Peaslee, Ayer and Campbell; and that paper of Saturday last notices these letters as follows:

"Since the foregoing was in type, we have received the Washington Union of the 20th, with certain letters and extracts from newspapers annexed, in relation to Pierce's speech alluded to above—all of which prove nothing positive except the alarm into which the locofoco party has been thrown at the exposition of their candidates, "home opinions" in regard to Slavery."

This is the way in which that paper does justice to a political opponent! The proof is suppressed—"certain letters" are spoken of, but not given, and then, with these letters staring it in the face, the Register goes on to declare that "nothing" has been proved!

But it is idle to expect either truth or justice from the Register. As we said last week, most of the Whig leaders here look upon politics as a game, and upon that man as the *smartest* who wins, *no matter how.*

☞ The Raleigh Register publishes the Communication from Greensborough, to which we alluded in our last, signed "A Citizen," the object of which is to produce the impression that Gov. Reid wrote the account of the discussion in Greensborough for this paper over the signature of "A Democrat"; and that paper adds, "it [A Citizen"] was written by one of the most respectable and intelligent citizens of that place—a merchant who stands as high for integrity and moral worth as any man in the State." Now what we have to say, in reply is, that this "merchant" has made an uncharitable and calumnious attack upon Gov. Reid; and that his charge that Gov. Reid wrote the communication in question, *is a falsehood.* The attempt of the Register to bolster up and confirm the allegations of this "Citizen," is too contemptible for serious notice. Gov. Reid is *a gentleman*, infinitely above the imputations as he is above the views, the sentiments, and the current of feeling and thought of those who are barking on his track.

Spirit of the People.

We continue our extracts from letters from various points, showing the spirit now pervading the ranks of the people. An independent farmer writes us under date 21st July, from Anson, as follows:

"Enclosed you will find $3, which you will please place to my credit, and send me the Semi-Weekly instead of the Weekly Standard as at present.

Gov. Reid's friends in this section are well pleased with him, and entertain no doubt of his triumphant election over the cold, haughty, and stiff John Kerr.

Roll on the ball—let the Constitution be so amended as to give us Free Suffrage. I wish to be entitled to a vote for State Senator. I pay as much tax on real estate as four-fifths of the people in this County, and am not represented in the Senate at all. I pay tax on some 1500 acres of land, my land being in an adjoining County and not in this Senatorial District."

The following letter is from a friend in Guilford, dated July 21st, who sends his name and authorizes us to use it if we think proper. We have not given his name, because we do not wish to expose him unnecessarily to the venomous abuse of Guilford Federalists. He is a most respectable gentleman, and his name may be seen by persons who may be curious on the subject. It will be seen he confirms, out and out, the statement of Wilson S. Hill and others as to the positions taken by Mr. Kerr in Greensborough on the 29th June:

"I see from the fluttering in the Whig ranks, that some of them have been caught in their own net, and really, it seems the more they struggle the deeper they get in, for your Greensborough Correspondent, "A Democrat," has not only been sustained by certificates from gentlemen of undoubted veracity, but by the Register, Patriot, Gilmer & Co. Now, sir, I here state that I was present at the discussion in Greensborough—heard every word said by the candidates, and that the declarations made by your Correspondent and by Wilson S. Hill and others, *are substantially true.* Not only did I understand Mr. Kerr to say a majority had a right to alter the Constitution, but Whigs here are arguing the same thing, and that from the impression made by Mr. Kerr; and further, they are for a white basis of representation, from the fact they so understood the Whig party to be from 1850; and some Whigs here yet state it is the object of the party in Western Carolina to change the basis, notwithstanding Mr. Kerr's declarations in the East to the contrary.

Now, Mr. Editor, a word as to Mr. Gilmer & Co's. certificate. I wish to know if Mr. Gilmer has forgotten what he said in his speech in Greensborough in May last, when he charged the Democratic Delegates from the West *with having sold themselves to the East* in voting for Free Suffrage by legislative enactment and for the basis as it is? Said he, on that occasion, I contend that the West is unequally represented, and I am for a change; and if it was left to my judgment to say what change I desired ☞ I would be in favor of a white basis for the House of Commons and taxation or mixed basis for the Senate. ☜ Now this same John A. Gilmer is understood in old Guilford to be the great champion of Whiggery and of John Kerr; and it need not, therefore, be surprising that Mr. Kerr should lean a little to suit Mr. Gilmer's views. Now the whole sum and substance of the matter is this: There are many persons in the West who desire a change in the basis, *and Mr. Kerr favors a Convention in order to catch that vote;* and when our Guilford Whigs are asked why Mr. Kerr did not answer Gov. Reid and say what he wanted a Convention for, why they say if he did not tell I can tell for him—he wants a Convention for the purpose of giving us of the West a chance to claim what we desire, *a white basis.* This is the case, for I heard it declared from the stump last week by Whig candidates for the Legislature. But, sir, all this will not do. The people are wide awake, and you may look out for an increased vote for Reid on the 5th of August."

A friend writes us as follows from Macon County:

"Our prospects for Pierce, King, Reid and victory are good here in the mountains. I think there is no doubt that we shall elect a Democratic member to the Commons from this County—Stephen Munday, Esq. W. H. Thomas, Esq., has no opposition for the Senate in this District."

A friend writes us from Rutherfordton, under date July 17th, as follows:

"Gov. Reid arrived here this evening, looking quite well—says his health is improving. Mr. Kerr is also here, and I presume we shall hear on Monday whether or not he has entirely lost his memory. Whiggery is rampant just here in our village, but it is only the convulsive throes of the death-struggle. Kerr may get a majority in this County, but none to brag on. Dr. Mills will beat Bynum badly, or I am greatly mistaken. I think Reid's majority in the State will be larger than it was two years ago."

The following extracts are from a letter from a friend, dated Murfreesborough, July 17th:

"Thinking you would like to hear what old Hertford is doing for Reid and the Democracy, I have concluded to drop you a few lines.

The canvass commenced in this County on Saturday last. The Democrats have out a full ticket, W. W. Mitchell, Esq., for the Senate, and Abner Perry, Esq., for the Commons—a very strong ticket, and I think Hertford will come right side up this time. A better day has dawned for old Hertford, for we now have a speaker among us who can do justice to the cause and its principles at any time and place. That man is S. E. Williams, Esq. On last Saturday Mr. Williams addressed the people of Hertford in defence of Democratic principles in a manner and style of eloquence which would have done justice to any subject. He spoke of both State and national politics. He completely riddled Mr. Kerr's majority doctrine, showed its dangerous consequences, if carried out, and clearly demonstrated the soundness and justice of the principle of Free Suffrage.

I can say with truth, Mr. Editor, that the remarks of Mr. Williams had a great effect, from the fact that I have never seen a set of Whig leaders put in such confusion before. Judging from appearances, David S. Reid will get a large majority here, and as for Scott, he is *no go.* Pierce, King, Reid and Free Suffrage is our battle-cry here."

We close with the following *clincher* from an intelligent and influential Buncombe friend, under date July 20:

"The truth is, my dear Sir, the Federal party is defunct, exploded, clean gone. The leaders of the late Whig party in this State are a set of the most unmitigated asses that ever attempted the control of a great party. They have no feeling in common with the people, and hold the honest masses in supreme contempt, save on the eve of an election. The charm is broken in the mountains—the people are beginning to think that if Kerr is to be taken as the exponent of Whiggery, the Whig party is against all their rights. The stomach-moving appeals of the Register for "mountain thunder" fall upon the people without meeting any response, or creating any emotion, save that of disgust. The time *was* when the Western Whigs heeded *the organ*, but alas! the spell is broken—its notes cease to charm, and that "mountain thunder" cannot be had for love nor money! And why? Because of a wide-spread distrust of those men who have been regarded as leaders of the party. Reid's vote will be largely increased in this District, and if there was another Kerr organ, conducted with the same *ability*, and by *an equally popular man as the one here*, to hold forth for Kerr till the election, I don't believe he would get any votes. As it is, he will of course get the "old hunkers" and their influence, but the wider his organ circulates the more scattering will be his vote."

The above is cheering. It confirms what we heard on good authority some days since, to wit, that Gov. Reid would *carry* Buncombe, Haywood, and Macon, and give Kerr a close race in Cherokee. The Western people are for Free Suffrage, and they feel that John Kerr is not the man to secure it for them. Roll on the ball! *Whig* "thunder from the mountains" will soon be a thing unknown. The people up there are honest-hearted Republicans—devoted to Clingman, to Free Suffrage, to the rights of the South and to a Constitutional Union, and they will show the metal they are made of in August and November.

The Employees of the Administration in the field against the Democracy and David S. Reid!

We learn, on the best authority, that numbers of the employees of the Administration—those who eat bread from the Public Treasury—have come to this State to electioneer for John Kerr and a Whig Assembly. The Navy Department especially is said to have done its full share in this respect.

Messrs. Graham, Mangum, Seward, Morehead, Stanly, and other Whig leaders in Washington, no doubt feel and know that much, very much depends upon the result of the elections in this State. If the State should go for the Democracy it will throw a damper upon Scottism generally, but if for Kerr and Federalism it will be hailed in all quarters as an auspicious sign of Federal success in November. In other words, *North Carolina is now the battle-ground of the Union;* and such being the case, the Seward forces are in the field against the people!

Freemen of North Carolina! will you endure patiently such treatment? Are you to be *worked upon* by Federal emissaries, and *influenced* to vote to build up Seward and his gang? Never!. That game cannot yet be successfully played in old North Carolina.

The fact that these employees were *expected* in this State, accounts for the late article in the Register so bitterly denunciatory of Judge Douglas, who came to Richmond to make a Speech, but who was charged with an intention of coming here to address the people. The Register cried "wolf" merely as a blind and to put the people off their guard as to Whig intentions in this respect. The expected emissaries have arrived, and are now at work. Watch them, mark them, drive them from the State! If these hirelings dare approach you, fellow-citizens, to electioneer, brand them as they deserve—point them out in the crowd—set the boys after them with groans, hisses, and tin-pans—in other words, make the public places where *freemen* are assembled to talk over *their own affairs*, too hot to hold them. We are not afraid of the truth—we court it for our cause, knowing that the more it is investigated the better it will appear; but this is no time to tolerate the intermeddling or to endure the falsehoods and the slanders of Federal hirelings.

P. S. We learn that Alfred Dockery is in Richmond County, no doubt cperating for Kerr and the Seward cause. High times, when a member of Congress comes home on $8 per day to electioneer for party schemes and party aims! We learn that Gen. Dockery says Gen. Scott did more to pass the "compromise" than Mr. Fillmore, and that Gen. Pierce is *fifty* times more unsound upon Slavery than Gen. Scott is!

Mr. Kerr---A Convention.

We learn from a friend that Mr. Kerr, in his speech in Rutherfordton on the 19th July, said: "If elected Governor, I shall recommend the taking of the popular vote; and if a majority vote in favor of calling a Convention, I shall recommend the calling of a Convention; *and if the General Assembly refuses to obey the voice of a majority*, I SHALL TELL THEM THEY USURP SOVEREIGNTY AND VIOLATE YOUR RIGHTS."

Did Mr. Kerr take this ground *in the East?* Is there an Eastern man who heard him talk thus? Not one—on the contrary he distinctly said in Newbern, according to the Newbernian, a *Whig* paper, that "*he did not advocate a Convention.*" Now he says to a white basis people, "*I am for a Convention, and if the General Assembly refuses to obey the voice of a majority, I shall tell them they usurp sovereignty and violate your rights.*" These things are so.

Franklin County.

We feel it to be our duty to inform the Democrats of Franklin that the Whig leaders here are making calculations upon the gain of a Whig member from that County. Can it be possible that so strong a Democratic County as Franklin is likely to send a *Whig* to the Assembly?

We hope our friends in Franklin will at once overlook or forget all personal feelings, all prejudices, all events of the past, and resolve, for this time, to stand as one man *by the cause.* If we were a citizen of Franklin we should vote for Messrs. Martin and Hawkins, so as to secure Democrats in the Commons and defeat Thomas. Every Democratic vote for Thomas will be a vote against Free Suffrage, a vote against the true principles of Democracy, and a vote for *a Whig United States' Senator.* Remember that!

Edgecombe.

We trust the people of this sterling Democratic County will pardon us for calling their attention to the great importance of the ensuing election. Edgecombe can give David S. Reid 1550 votes, and why may she not do it?

We know there is but little excitement in the County; but this, we trust, will not keep her people from the polls. We appeal to our friends about Tarborough, Wilson, Sparta, and Stantonsburg, to rouse the people and get them to turn out. Now is the time for Edgecombe to make herself felt. Her strength is needed, and she has never yet faltered in the hour of trial.

We tell those gentlemen, once for all, who are opposed to Free Suffrage, *that they have got to take it.* The people *will* have it. If defeated at the next session, it will come forth again, sustained by a popular demand louder than "seven thunders uttering their voices." That which is only expedient you may baffle or defeat—that which is founded in error you may trample down and keep down; but a great principle like this, *will* burst the fetters you may impose upon it, and finally prevail.

Mr. Kerr is willing to *allow* it to the people, provided they will adopt *his* way of getting it! Modest, unpretending, republican Mr. Kerr! He is *willing* to *allow* it to the people, *if* they will do so and so! What condescension!

Seward and his Abolition horde are looking with intense interest to North Carolina; and they will regard the triumph of John Kerr as a Scott triumph—as a sure indication that the State will vote with them in the November elections. Do not forget this fact at the polls.

Mr. Kerr's "Moral" Power Doctrine.

The institution of Slavery can be abolished in this State only by the people in Convention; and a Convention, according to the Constitution itself, can be called only by a two-thirds vote. This is what *the Constitution* says, and this is the doctrine of the Democratic party. But Mr. Kerr says that if *a majority* of the people are in favor of a Convention, it is the duty of the Assembly to call it; and that the member who should, under such circumstances, vote against a Convention, would be "an aristocrat and no republican." This is what *Mr. Kerr* says, and it is what those who may vote for him will say also. Let us run this doctrine out: If a Convention can be called for one purpose, it can be called for any and all purposes whatsoever; and if a *majority* can thus, as Mr. Kerr claims for them, change the basis of representation in the Senate, the same majority can, in their own good time, *also abolish Slavery!* Is not this so? What is to prevent them?

Again: What is the two-thirds check in the Constitution worth, if a bare majority can force, or influence, or induce the Legislature to give that vote? A majority of five thousand of the whole people, for instance, vote for a Convention, and that majority comes from Counties interested in having the basis changed—are such Counties as Bertie, Johnston, Halifax, Hertford, Chowan, to yield to this decision, or be branded as "*aristocrats* and "*no republicans*" if they refuse to yield? Mr. Kerr says so, and every man who votes for Mr. Kerr for Governor will say the same thing. But if Mr. Kerr be right, *what do you with Counties*, fellow-citizens? *Why not blot them out?* If Edgecombe is to be controlled by Guilford in matters like these, why is Edgecombe to be put to the trouble of electing members to the Assembly? Is she to send up her members merely to record the will of a majority *against herself*, and to make that majority *two-thirds* to her own vital injury?

Again: Mr. Kerr says this majority vote will devolve upon the Assembly a great *moral* and *political* obligation which that body ought not to disregard. This is a question, fellow-citizens, neither of *morals* nor of *politics*, but of CONSTITUTIONAL LAW; and what can "moral obligations" have to do with it? Are we to have the "*higher law*" thus early in North Carolina? Are we to be told, when discussing a grave question of Constitutional law, that we are "*morally*" bound to do so and so, *in opposition to the plain letter of the Constitution?* Fellow-citizens, BEWARE! Yield this point now—listen, if you will, and be deceived and misled by this cant about "moral obligations," and there is no telling what the next step may be! If this "*moral*" *power* majority doctrine of Mr. Kerr can change your Constitution in one respect, IT CAN IN ANOTHER! *Beware! Beware!* It is the slight trickle of water, not broader than one's finger, over the levee, which marks the beginning of the vast sluice that overwhelms and destroys every thing in its course. *Beware!*

Why Call a Convention?

The Constitution of North Carolina provides that every bill to alter or change any portion of that instrument, shall be read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by *three-fifths* of all the members of both Houses—that said bill shall then be published for six months preceding the election of members of the next Assembly—and that, if it receives the vote of *two-thirds* of all the members of that Assembly, it shall be laid before the people; and if they approve it by a majority at the polls, it shall then become a part of the State Constitution, and not otherwise. The Free Suffrage bill has already received the three-fifth's vote above alluded to, and is now in course of publication, by Gov. Reid, in all the newspapers of the State. Should it receive the necessary two-thirds vote at the ensuing session, it can at once be submitted to the people for their approval. Why, then, call a Convention? Why incur the expense, trouble, and delay incident to such a body? The present mode is the cheapest, safest, surest; and in addition to this, it will prove itself the most rapid mode, *for the very same vote—two-thirds—which is necessary to call a Convention, will complete Free Suffrage so far as the Legislature is concerned*, and put it before the people for their approval.

Can these facts be met?

Mr. Kerr Denies it.

The last Register makes an extract from a private letter from Mr. Kerr, in which Mr. Kerr says:

"The author of the account given in the "Standard," of the discussion at Greensboro', has grossly and vilely traduced me. There were present on that occasion *men of all parties*, who know that his statements are false."

It won't do, Mr. Kerr. *Eleven* as honorable gentlemen as you are, have certified to the truth of what our Greensborough Correspondent said; and other writers in our paper, and among them one to-day from Guilford, have abundantly sustained all that has been written or certified to on the subject. There can be no doubt that you *did* take the ground at Greensborough which it is alleged you did by our Correspondent and by Wilson S. Hill and others.

Johnston County.

We are gratified to learn that the prospect of electing the whole Democratic ticket in Johnston, is most cheering. Messrs. Watson, Sanders, and Leach are bearing down with much force on the anti-Free-Suffrage Kerrite, Convention candidates, and demolishing their positions and arguments on every hand.

We shall look for the triumphant re-election of Messrs. Watson, Sanders, and Leach, and a considerable addition to the Reid vote in Johnston.

Many of the Eastern Whig papers, such as the Albemarle Bulletin, the Old North State, and the Newbernian, appear to be still of the opinion that Mr. Kerr is not for a Convention. Read the following, gentlemen, from the Greensborough Patriot of 10th July:

"Mr. Kerr most distinctly declared himself for a Convention called according to the provisions of the Constitution; but insisted that the *voice of the majority* would and ought to secure the constitutional number of the Assembly to effect it—that this was the true REPUBLICAN doctrine."

The above is from the Patriot's account of the discussion between Gov. Reid and Mr. Kerr in Greensborough. Is it not *conclusive?*

Free Suffrage—Read and Reflect!

A friend at our elbow suggests that he is the owner of one thousand acres of land; and that if Mr. Kerr and the Whig leaders will not consent that the non-landholders shall have the privilege which *he* is willing to extend to them, of voting in the Senate, he shall insist upon falling back upon the freehold principle *as it is*, and upon carrying it out in earnest. He argues thus: "I own fifty acres of land—well, that is good for one vote; but I own nine hundred and fifty acres besides, and I insist, according to the principle that land must be represented and have *exclusive* protection in one branch of the Assembly, that I ought to be permitted to cast *twenty* votes!" What will the advocates of exclusive privileges say to that?

There are, in this State, 28,769,160 acres of land listed and taxed; and there are 40,000 freeholders in the State. Every freeholder who owns fifty acres of land, votes in the Senate; and he casts but one vote, no matter how much land he may own—fifty acres of land are, therefore, represented by each freeholder's vote. 40,000 multiplied by 50, will give just 2,000,000; so it appears that of the 28,769,160 acres of land listed and taxed in this State, *but two millions of acres are* (according to the principle as held by the opponents of Free Suffrage,) *actually represented at the ballot-box.* No wonder our friend complains, and talks of claiming his *twenty* votes. We hold these advocates of exclusive privileges to the *principle* involved in this matter; and call upon them either to carry it out, or give up their opposition to Free Suffrage.

Two millions of acres of land represented out of twenty-three millions; and yet we are told by Mr. Kerr's home organ, the Milton Chronicle, that if non-landholders are permitted to vote in the Senate, all protection to "property" will be stricken down, and the landholder will be left "to the tender mercy of *loafers* and *vagabonds*"! Is land the only "property" in the country? Are the landholders to be allowed to control, as they now do substantially, *both* branches of the Assembly?

No, gentlemen, we can tell you where your persons and your "property" are *both* protected; *they are protected by the basis of representation in the two Houses*, which *the Democrats* of North Carolina are standing by and upholding, to a man. Here is your stronghold. Free Suffrage will not affect the basis in either branch, save to carry out more fully the principle on which the Senate is apportioned; for as Senators are apportioned according to the taxes paid into the Public Treasury by *all* our citizens, non-landholders as well as landholders, so ought *all* our citizens to be admitted to the right to vote for Senators.

Messrs. Bynum and Kerr.

It is well known that John Gray Bynum wrote that celebrated Address of Western *Whig* members, which was put forth during the last session of the Assembly; and that the whole drift of that Address *is against the present taxation basis of the Senate.* Mr. Bynum was pledged two years ago to vote for Free Suffrage; but he came to the Assembly and voted against it, on the ground notoriously, as avowed by him and by those who acted with him, ☞ that he wished to keep the question open, so as to make it the foundation of an agitation for an open Convention. ☜ He knows it to be a strong question, and he is using it with the express view of breaking down the Senatorial basis; and this same Mr. Bynum, be it remembered, is Mr. Kerr's right-hand-man in Rutherford, and is doing all he can to elect him. Mr. Bynum knows that John Kerr's election will be regarded as a decided and unequivocal declaration *in favor of a Convention;* and that his favorite scheme of agitation against the Senatorial basis will be greatly advanced thereby. Mr. Bynum, in other words, *knows his friends, and acts accordingly.*

Let the people of the State bear these things in mind. Every vote for John Kerr will be a vote for an open Convention, ☞ to be called with the view and in the hope of upsetting and destroying the present Senatorial basis. ☜

☞ It is *admitted* by the Register that Mr. Kerr took ground at Greensborough for a "*mixed*" basis. What does that mean? It means this: The present Commons basis is "*mixed*"—Mr. Kerr is for that, and so are the Guilford Whig leaders; but the Senate basis is *pure taxation*, and the object is to change that, by a Convention, so as to "*mix*" that also, and give the West, which has a majority already in the Commons, a majority in the Senate, and thus the complete control of the General Assembly!

Is not this so? Who will deny this statement of the case? Is there an Eastern man, who, from party pride or for party objects, will consent to *such* a "mixed" basis?

"DIS NIGGER OFF TO DE FREE STATE!" The Knoxville Whig (a Whig paper,) pronounces the Scott and Graham ticket the "Northern Whig ticket," and puts in the picture of a negro making his escape to the Free States with the following expressions by his blackness: "Dis Nigger off to de free State! Massa Scott and Seward, da gwine to 'peal the Fugity Law, and den us Niggers git our liberty. *We no mind dat Caroliner Nigger owner—he only put dar for a blind.*"

AN OLD TRICK OF THE 'COON. The Washington Union states that the Scott and Seward Central Committee, in that city, frank in the same room electioneering documents from the Washington Republic (whig) office, making out General PIERCE an abolitionist, and others from the Washington National Era, (abolitionist) alleging that he is ultra pro-slavery in his sentiments. The former are sent into the Southern and the latter into the Northern States. In this way they hope to *cheat* Scott into the Presidency.

☞ The rumor that the Editor of the Register goes occasionally to market, must be unfounded. He would not, we are sure, do any thing which he has condemned another (Gov. Reid) for doing. He is too consistent a gentleman for that.

☞ The lovers of miscellaneous reading must bear with us a week or so longer. The State elections will soon be over, and we shall then devote our usual attention to our news and miscellaneous departments.

Misrepresentation and Falsehood.

We can truly say we have never before witnessed so much misrepresentation and falsehood as we now find in the Kerr newspapers. The very air is burdened with misstatements, unfounded charges, and deliberate and well-considered falsehoods, put forth in behalf of John Kerr and against David S. Reid. Our friends must do the best they can with these things—we cannot find space or time to brand one-fourth of them as they deserve. The last North State Whig, for instance, contains a long communication signed "Pitt," in relation to Gov. Reid and the Tar River improvement, which is a tissue of misrepresentations and false statements and inferences from beginning to end. The same paper repeats the old charge that Gov. Reid voted while in Congress for the Wilmot Proviso; and there is another communication in the "Whig" signed "Tyrrel," in which it is charged that Gov. Reid, as he goes West, is "backing out from his position on Nag's Head"!!

This is a *specimen* of the falsehoods in the "Whig"; but what shall we say of the "Observer," the "Register," the "Argus," the "Telegraph," and the Asheville "Messenger"? These papers seem to vie with each other in their desperate work; but the undoubted inference from all this is, friends, that Democracy and Free Suffrage are going up, and Whiggery, Sewardism, Kerrism, and the advocates of exclusive privileges are coming down. Courage, brother Democrats! We read triumph no less in the desperation of our opponents than in the firmness, boldness, and determination which mark your movements. Courage, and press on! You deserve victory, and the people have already decreed that you shall have it. Falsehood will fade before truth, as darkness falls back before day. Your leader, DAVID S. REID, *is what he was.* He has trod, time and again, through the fires of falsehood, and malice, and envy; he is in them now, but he will come out, with your flag unburnt, and the light of victory playing on its folds. THE PEOPLE are with him, and where *they* lead no man need to fear to follow. Courage, and press on!

Evans upon "the Declaration."

Evans, of the Milton Chronicle, finds fault with the Democratic platform, because it endorses the Declaration of Independence! We verily believe that Evans would take ground against the Atlantic ocean or the Pilot Mountain, if the Democrats were to come out in favor of them. He would call them Democratic humbugs, and "execrate and spit upon" them. He denounces Free Suffrage because the Democrats are in favor of it, and says he has no idea of permitting "*loafers* and *vagabonds*"—meaning non-landholders—to vote in the Senate! Evans is a rarity. We are not *much* concerned about him, but we should like to have space to devote a column and a half to him about this time. We shall get hold of him, however, after the August elections.

Evans, be it remembered, is Mr. Kerr's *Home Organ.* It must be confessed he plays badly, though he changes his tone quite as often as his friend and patron, in the hope of striking a tune that some one will dance to. He is turning the wrong way now, and he will break his machine if he keeps on. He *grinds* horribly, and never *bolts.* He did not even bolt Scott, though he was and is one of Fillmore's Postmasters; he took him right down, in Seward oil, and he expects to take Seward next.

P. S. Nothing less than a *new* Declaration of Independence will suit Evans. He is in favor of such an instrument, but then, as Mr. Kerr is with Free Suffrage, he does not like *the way* in which it was brought out. He would like a *new* Declaration with Mr. Kerr's name signed to it, for in that case he would be certain there was no "locofocoism" about it.

FISH OR FIGHT. According to our Washington correspondence, there is a disposition in Congress to sustain the right of the fishermen to pursue their vocation in the waters contiguous to the British provinces. We take for granted, therefore, that the literal construction of the treaty will be demanded by our Government, and the right to fish anywhere and everywhere within three marine miles of the coast be made the issue with England. Common sense very naturally induces such a construction, from the terms of the treaty, as it is alleged to exist.

The promptness and cordiality with which the South rallies to the protection of the New Englanders is significant of the national spirit which underlies all domestic dissension. Let the aggressor lift his hand against the North or South, East or West, and in an instant there is no longer North, South, East or West—all are one.

The matter is of some importance, but will terminate in diplomacy, we have no doubt. England has acted somewhat precipitately and indiscreetly; so much the more need for us to give her a lesson in prudence and national dignity. Our task is to defend our people from undue violence and arrest. Resentment may precipitate hostilities. Reason will avert the consequences of that folly, which for the moment seems to possess the tory administration of England. *Baltimore Sun.*

We learn by Telegraph, from our Washington Correspondent, that a schooner from Maine, the Hyades, was seized in the Bay of Fundy, on the 20th instant, by the British war-ship Nettle.

During the two years that Gov. Reid has presided over the State we have heard but one charge brought against him—a grave one, it is true, and preferred by that pink of etiquette and "respectability," the Raleigh Register—viz: that the Governor sometimes attended the market, and once or twice, or oftener, so far departed from the "dignity" of his office as to carry home in his own hands some of his purchases, thereby greatly scandalizing the aforesaid silk-gloved editor of the Register. Can this lose him a vote in Rutherford County?

Let the people scrutinize his conduct, for this is not only their privilege, but their duty; and when they have done this, let them say whether he has acted well—whether he has made a good Governor—whether he has redeemed the pledges he made, and been a Governor of the whole State, and not of a party; and then let them ask themselves whether it is politic, or right to throw aside a tried and faithful officer and put in one untried in *any* official station. *Mountain Banner.*

☞ Our friends will confer a favor by sending us the election returns at the earliest moment possible. Please write the names and votes of candidates plainly, and specify their politics.

We have received an Obituary notice from Franklin County, which will be published if the writer will send his name.

Sales of prime Cotton in Fayetteville, during the past week, at 8¼ cents. Flour had declined, and was going at from $4 25 to $4 75.

For the Standard.

More "Fuss than Feathers"!

MR. EDITOR: Your Extra with the Certificate, was received at the Patriot office in this place on Tuesday last, I presume by Express. The Extra was *heard* of but not seen, except by a few, and awful was its character. The shell threw the Whig forces into much confusion, and immediately after its receipt the Certificate of Messrs. Gilmer & Co. was paraded about town for signers, amid much madness and indignation, determined to put an end to this presumption of vile Locos. This "Locofoco slander" was to be stamped as a "vile lie, untruthful in every position." The leaders not giving out the true character of the Extra, had their party so much enraged that it was impossible to imagine the amount of censure and chastisement that was to fall upon the heads of this "base and contemptible band of Locos," who, being well aware of those feelings and sentiments respecting this "majority mode of ruling in *all cases*" were somewhat suspicious as to whether or not they would enforce this principle by disfranchising them, or some other punishment equally severe; for I am sure this insignificant little band of Democrats would have been easily overpowered by their opponents.

As I said above, few had seen the Extra or knew its contents until the paper was issued, which was about twenty-four hours after the Extra arrived. Great was the demand for the paper; numbers of anxious whigs were in waiting at the office, and as the press sent them forth they were carried off in triumph, as the sentence of condemnation; yes, the death-warrant of the Locos was now about to be read. But imagine their disappointment, after carefully reading both certificates, together with the comments, *at finding nearly every position justified, and no one contradicted!* Their disappointment was great. Some became more enraged, while others were relieved and gratified that their friends—the Locos—escaped the wrath of their brethren, and deserved no ill treatment as they had feared. Now, it is generally conceded by the whigs that the Loco Certificate is "*not much out of the way*," while many of them, Whigs, declare, unhesitatingly, EVERY WORD OF IT TRUE!

Therefore this "vile, mean, low, dark, intriguing Locofoco gang" are triumphantly vindicated. They had the boldness to say and express themselves as they understood Mr. Kerr, and have not been consumed by the "majority party" either. 'Tis hoped in future this party will allow the minority to speak, provided they do not be too impertinent. I have no doubt but that this small *faction* will fully appreciate the privilege. LOCO.

Greensborough, July 19, 1852.

JONES AND SEWARDISM. "Suppose," says the New York Day Book, as well humored as it is truthful, in noticing the speeches of Gov. Jones, or Gen. Jones, or Mr. Jones, or John Jones, Esq., at the New York whig ratification meeting—

"Suppose that Gen. Scott is elected, and with him an army of freesoil anti-fugitive slave law northern whig Congress men. Then suppose further, Mr. Jones, that William H. Seward, this "best abused man" and intimate friend of you and Gen. Scott, gets up in the Senate and introduces a bill for the repeal of the fugitive-slave law, what will you do then? Do! Why, you will jump up and object of course. Mr. Seward, backed up by Senators Chase, Sumner, Fish and Johnson, will persist in his motion. Your fellow southerners will get into a great excitement—you will sputter and foam, and roar and spout, and make a tremendous noise. Foote will howl, Butler and Rhett will threaten, Mason will rave. All the fire and fury of southern secession will again rage like a hurricane.

"Calm yourselves, gentlemen," Seward will reply, "we have been before the people on this question, and they have decided upon it."

"But the Constitution!" says Senator Jones.

"The Constitution," says Seward, "is nothing, when the voice of the people is heard; we came here under a sanction of a "higher law than the Constitution," and that is, "to govern our stewardship." "

"The platform! the platform! here is the platform!" cry out the Southern Scott men.

"Platform be hanged," says Greely, "didn't we spit upon your platform? Don't attempt to come that game, ass!"

"But the bargain, the contract, the *understanding*," says Jones, "when we nominated Gen. Scott!"

Aye, the "understanding," says Seward, and he shakes the New York Times, of June 21st, 1852, of Mr. Botts, in the gallery, "the *understanding*, here it is." "Now, gentlemen," continues Seward, seriously, "do not make asses of yourselves any longer. You know very well that the *people* of New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, sent delegates to Baltimore to defeat Mr. Fillmore because he signed his odious negro catching law; and to make themselves fully understood, they selected the very man he had turned our of office on account of their refusal to carry out this law.

"These men brought forward Gen. Scott, they nominated Gen. Scott, and they have elected General Scott. Now don't gentlemen, make such fools of yourselves as to pretend that General Scott does not favor the repeal of this law. You might as well say that W. H. Seward and all Western New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, were not in favor of his nomination and election, as to come here and pretend to such ridiculous nonsense."

Driven to the wall, Jones turns to Webster, to Cass, to Davis, to Baldwin and other northern Senators and implores their aid.

"Can't do it," says Webster. "We tried that once—we pulled you out of the swamp in 1850, at the imminent risk of our lives, and you had no sooner got dry and warm and comfortable than you deserted us and went over to our 'higher law' opponents. Sorry for you, but can't help you this time; would if we could, but it is *too late!*" Mr. Jones, how do you like the picture?

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolutions Dem. National Conv. 1852.

"I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment; and with them I believe I can safely say there has been no word nor act of my life in conflict.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

"MR. MACON said, he did not approve of the land qualification for voters. Suppose two respectable neighbors had each a son—that one of them had fifty acres of land, perhaps not worth more than twenty-five cents an acre, and the other had no land, but was a good blacksmith or shoemaker, and his standing in society irreproachable, why will you allow one to vote, and not allow the other?"

Debates of the Convention, page 69.

DIED,

At his residence, in Granville County, on the 7th June, Augustine Harris, in his 78th year.

Of pulmonary consumption, in the town of Louisburg, in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. Hannah Plummer, consort of Wm. P. Williams, Esq. Mrs. Williams leaves behind her a fond and devoted husband, an interesting little daughter, her only child, and a large circle of admiring relatives and friends, to mourn their sad bereavement. The character of the deceased presented a rare combination of excellencies. Having been, for a number of years, a pious and efficient member of the Presbyterian Church, she was able to bear with patience and Christian resignation, the severe trials incident to a long and lingering disease.

In a pure life and triumphant death, she has left to her friends the consoling evidence that her virtues, which were so conspicuous in life shine now with increased brightness in the world of bliss. Her sun it is true did go down at noon, but it was only that it might rise in a more congenial clime, and thus rising, set no more.

[COMMUNICATED.

Near this city, on the 22nd inst., Ross, daughter of Joseph and Emeline Hardie, aged about seven months.

"Fair fleeting comforts of an hour,
How soon we're called to part!"

At Roseville Cottage, Madison Co., Va., of apoplexy, on the 14th inst., Joel Banks, Esq., in the 70th year of his age—leaving many relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss. Mr. B. was the only brother of the Hon. Lynn Banks, dec'd.

WE are requested to announce **William H. High, Esq.**, as a candidate for re-election as Sheriff of Wake County.

May 28, 1852. 58—

WE are requested to announce General JAMES M. MANGUM, as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake County.

Pierce and King Club.

The Pierce and King Club met at the Court House in Raleigh, on Saturday evening the 24th instant, at 8 o'clock, and in the absence of the President, Jere. Nixon, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents, took the Chair.

P. Busbee, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported that an entertainment or barbacue would be given to the people at the old Baptist Grove, in Raleigh, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of August, at which time addresses would be delivered by various gentlemen on political affairs. A list for subscriptions was drawn up, and Mr. P. McGowan was appointed Treasurer.

Mr. Busbee then spoke at considerable length, and with much ability and effect, on various national and State topics.

Maj. Clarke, being present, was then called on. He said he considered it improper for public officers to have much to do with politics; that he was sorry to see men so much spoken of and principles so little regarded; that the two parties should present themselves before the country relying on their principles, and not on the popularity of their candidates—these should be considered only to ascertain if they are honest and capable. The two candidates for President, though military men, should be regarded with reference to their civil qualifications. Gen. Scott, though a "noble old Roman"—as a gentleman the soul of honor, and as a General superior to any man living, was known only as a military man; while Gen. Pierce, by his education and pursuits, was well acquainted with politics. He had served in Congress, and if he had not greatly distinguished himself, it was saying a great deal for him when we say, that after the strictest scrutiny, nothing can be alleged against him except that he has been uniformly a zealous and consistent Democrat. Having belonged to the 19th Regiment of Infantry, which was attached to Gen. Pierce's Brigade in the battles of the valley of Mexico, though he did not serve under him in those engagements, having his hands sufficiently full in another field of service—still he had so long associated with the officers attached to Gen. Pierce that he was well acquainted with his military career. He had always heard him spoken of in the highest terms of praise by those officers, and all imputations upon his bravery he pronounced vile slanders. He said every true patriot should feel it his duty to vindicate the honor of the soldier who has borne himself gallantry in the face of the foe, and to indignantly rebuke his calumniators. He was attached to Gen. Pierce, not only because he had acted bravely on the battle-field, but because he had always stood by the Constitutional rights of the South, and displayed a moral courage more rare than that of the mere military hero, in defending those rights for us in a free State in the midst of and against vile Abolitionists.

Maj. Clarke was listened to with interest, and his remarks were warmly applauded.

Mr. Busbee again addressed the Club in some brief but pertinent remarks, and was followed by Messrs. L. O'B. Branch and O. L. Burch, both of whom spoke with force, animation and ability.

The Club adjourned in the best spirits, and with the most encouraging prospects of a glorious victory.

W. W. HOLDEN, *President.*

JERE. NIXON, J. F. JORDAN, } *Vice Presidents.*
M. A. BLEDSOE, G. T. COOKE, } *Secretaries.*

Florida Whig State Convention.

CHARLESTON, July 22d. The Whig State Convention of Florida met at Tallahasse on the 15th instant, Gen. Call presiding. The majority of the Convention ratified the nomination of Scott and Graham; but the minority refused to give in their adhesion. Col. G. T. Ward was nominated for Governor and Hon. Edw. C. Cabell for Congress. Col. Ward, however, declined to accept, for three reasons, one of which was that he had received a letter from Mr. Cabell, of such a character as would prevent him from running on the same ticket with that gentleman. Cabell's letter was then read, in which he says that, under no circumstances, will he support Scott, and that the whigs ought to make no effort to carry the State, except for their candidates for Congress and State offices. The Convention afterwards sat an hour with closed doors, and re-nominated Col. Ward for Governor. The Presidential Electors are Col. Sanderson, Judge Thomas Randall and Major J. J. Finley.

The Presidential Candidates at Old Point.

NORFOLK, July 23. Gen. Scott has arrived at Old Point, and Gen. Pierce is expected next week.

Further by the America.

NEW YORK, July 23. A telegraphic despatch from Dublin says, that at the late election in that city a fight took place, in which a policeman was killed. A riot took place at Wigan, on Friday, between the Orangemen and the Catholics, which was quelled by the military after much blood had been shed.

The Arab chiefs, Ab-del Kader and Hamet Ben Ruta, prisoners of France, recently quarreled in prison, and from this proceeded to fight, in which the former was stabbed by the latter, and instantly died.

The Liverpool Times intimates that the Ministry are in a minority of one hundred in the new Parliament.

WASHINGTON, July 23. Gen Scott is suffering under a violent attack of diarrhœa, which will render him unable to attend the Niagara celebration.

Mr. Webster has declined the mission to England, and Mr. Crittenden will now receive the appointment.

Mr. Kennedy will accept the post of Secretary of the Navy which has been tendered to him.

"You insist that you cannot submit to the freedom with which Slavery is discussed in the free States. Will war—a war for Slavery—arrest, or even moderate that discussion? No, Sir; *that discussion will not cease*; war would only inflame it to a greater height. It is part of the eternal conflict between truth and error—between mind and physical force—the conflict of man against the obstacles which oppose his way to an ultimate and glorious destiny. *It will go on until you shall terminate it* in the only way in which any State or nation has ever terminated it—*by yielding to it*—yielding in your own time, and in your own manner, indeed, but nevertheless *yielding to the progress of emancipation.*"—WM. H. SEWARD, 1850.

"I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate Slavery, *even to extermination.*"

WINFIELD SCOTT.

PIERCE & KING CLUB.

☞ THERE will be a Meeting of the PIERCE and KING Club at the Court-House in Raleigh, on Saturday evening next at eight o'clock.

Our friends from the Country and the people generally are invited to attend.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

July 28, 1852.

Further Developments.

THE subscriber expecting to start for the North immediately after the election, would respectfully suggest to his friends and the public generally the propriety of giving him their orders for any article of Clothing which they may want gotten up in good style, and at a much less price than the same can be prepared here.

He will also inform his patrons he is much in need of funds and will take great pleasure in receipting accounts.

ISAAC PROCTOR,
Merchant Tailor.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1852 73—

SALT.

500 SACKS Liverpool Fine,
100 " Ground Alum,
For sale low by
WYCHE & BLACKNALL.

Henderson, July 16th, 1852. 73—4t.

Lime & Ground Plaster.

IN barrels constantly on hand and for sale by
WYCHE & BLACKNALL.

Henderson, July 16th, 1852. 73—4t.

2 BOXES French Lemons just received at
P. MAHLER'S.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1852. 73—

D. G. LOUGEE,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS, Also, Confectionary, Cigars, and Variety.

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut St.

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

MEDUSA'S HEAD

Whose "shining hair was changed to hissing snakes," presented a most terrible appearance to all but the Goddess Minerva, whose deep-rooted vengeance saw in transformed tresses, more charms than in the long Golden Kinglets of Ceto's beauteous daughter. Had the offspring of Jupiter's Brain lived in this age, her passions would undoubtedly have taken a different turn, if she had looked upon the unfolded beauties of the

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES,

As presented to the public by that enterprising Lottery firm, the truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Agents and Bankers,

PYFER & CO.

No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

And have observed the practical workings of a system that has for its sole aim the Happiness of the World! While it exhibits the microcosm the urim and thummim of the Nineteenth Century.

WONDERFUL LUCK!

NOTE. We wish it distinctly understood by the public, that we advertise no Prizes that are not actually sold and paid by us.

Pyfer & Co., Always for the Prizes.

$35,000 sent to a club in Tennessee.
$25,000 sent to a club in Alabama.
$35,000 sent to a correspondent in North Carolina.
$25,000 sent to a correspondent in South Carolina.
$30,000 sent to a club in Fairfield Co Ohio.
$22,000 send to a merchant in Virginia.
$18,500 sent to a new customer in South Carolina.
$15,000 sent to a new customer in Coffee Co. Tenn.
$10,000 sold to a Commission Merchant in Virginia.
$7,500 sent to a correspondent in North Carolina.

Brilliant Schemes for July, 1852.

Date July.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages
1	$16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	21,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
3	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
5	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
6	20,608	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
7	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
8	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
10	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
12	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
13	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
14	37,357	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
15	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
16	13,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	12 00
17	48,503	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
19	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
20	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
22	20,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
23	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
24	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	32 00
26	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
27	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
28	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
29	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
30	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	31 00
31	67,500	70 Nos	14 drawn	20	70 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

July 2, 1852. 68—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

EDMOND P. GAINE'S PATENT CIRCULAR CONCAVE

Mill Dress.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has purchased the rights to sell this PATENT in the State of North Carolina, and would say to those who wish to avail themselves of this great improvement, that he is ready to put upon Mill Burrs and Corn Stones, this NEW PATENT DRESS.

For further information address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County, N. C., who will furnish Drafts, Specifications and all the information necessary to use this improvement. The advantage of this patent is to facilitate the grinding, and improve the flour or meal.

It is warranted to grind double as fast as the common dress, and some that have it in use certify three times as fast.

JAMES H. WHITTEN.

July 2d, 1852. 928—10t.w.pd.

I have had this Dress put upon my Corn Stones, and can assure the public that it is decidedly a Great Improvement, both in speed and the quality of the meal.

J. A. McMANNEN.

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852. 54—

State of North Carolina, MARTIN COUNTY

Doe on th demise of William Johnson and Wife, *vs.* Roe and Peer E. Maddera.—Ejectment in Martin Superior Court of Law.

The heirs at law of Peter E. Maddera, are hereby notified to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Martin, at the Court House in Williamston, on the Monday before the first Monday in September next, and defend the above named suit or judgment by default will be entered therein.

Witness, W. W. Andrews, Clerk of said Court the Monday before the first Monday of March, 1852.

WM. W. ANDREWS, *Clk.*

April 21, 1852. [Pr. adv. $6.] 916—8mw.

10 DOZEN WEEDING HOES. For sale by J. BROWN.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

ABSCONDED,

FROM my plantation in Bladen County, N. C., on the morning of Sunday, the 4th day of July, 1852, my negro man SIMON, who is said to be about 40 years of age, light complexion, tolerably tall and raw-boned, with a scar on his breast and one on his face (perhaps the left side) near the corner of his mouth, speaks in rather a long tone of voice, and most of his front teeth are missing, has large feet, stoops a little forward when walking, and moves rather slowly. I expect he will endeavor to make his way back to Alamance County, where he says he formerly lived, and belonged to a Mr. Dickey, who I think he says owns his wife. I purchased him in April last from Messrs. Arch'd. S. McKay and Arch'd. Patterson.

I will pay a reward of twenty dollars to any person who will apprehend said negro in this County and liver him to me, or secure him in the jail of this County or twenty-five dollars for his apprehension and safe confinement in the jail of any other County in North Carolina, so that I get him again.

THEOPHILUS TATUM.

Elizabeth Town, Bladen Co., N. C., July 5th, 1852. } 928—w6w.

Male and Female School at Mt. Airy.

Mr. & Mrs. WEST, Teachers, Assisted by

Miss E. GILMER, in English, and Miss C. MCQUEEN, on the Piano Forte.

Terms per Session of five months:

Elements of Algebra, Trigonometry, and the Classics,	$12,50
Higher English branches,	10,00
Solid branches,	8,00
Primary branches,	6,00

For further particulars, please address

E. W. WEST, *Prin.*

REFERENCES:

Rev. J. B. White, Pres. Wake Forest College, Rev. E. Dodson, Dr. Jones, Milton, A. Miller, Esq. Mocksville, Jno. Kerr, Esq. Yancyville, N. Blackwood, Esq. Rockford, or the citizens of Mt. Airy.

July 10, 1852. 928—5tw.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to go to Alabama next Spring, will deliver to the highest bidder, in the town of Wadesborough, N. C., on the first day of September next, 700 acres of land, lying on Cedar Creek, joining the lands of A. R Stuart, Esq., D. Kinney, Esq., A. Moore and others. There is about 175 acres open with good fences and in good repair, and has a splendid Dwelling House on it, and also other out houses, necessary for a farmer, and all new. The woodland is as well timbered as any land joining it, the open land has all been cleared within four years, and produces as good or better than any land about here, and yields Corn, Cotton, and small grain abundantly; it is as neatly situated and as healthy a place as anywhere else in the United States. The water is of the best—either Well or Spring water are convenient. Tthis place is situated about six miles south-west of Wadesboro', in Anson County.

At the same place and time, will be sold a variety of household and kitchen furniture, farming materials, and stock of every description, 22 head of cattle, 6 milch cows, 18 head of sheep, 46 head of hogs, and 3 horses, 1 mule, and a fine lot of poultry of every kind. Terms of sale—all sums under $10 cash, and for all sums over that, notes with approved security will have to be given before the property is delivered; credit four months from day of sale, with interest from date.

JOHN M. WARD.

Wadesboro', N. C., June 20th, 1852. 826—8tw.

State of North Carolina.—WAKE COUNTY.

Addison M. Blake *vs.* Dempsey H. Blake. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session—May Term, 1852. Original attachment, Levied on Land and Defendant's interest in sundry Negro Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed from this State. It is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be, and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, and then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 3d Monday of May, A. D., 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 925—6tw.

State of North Carolina.—WAKE COUNTY.

Addison M. Blake, Ex'r of Asa Blake, dec'd *vs.* Dempsey H. Blake. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1852. Original attachment, Levied on Land and Defendant's interest in sundry Negro Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed from the State. It is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be, and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on, condemned and sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 3d *Monday* of *May*, A. D., 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 925—6tw.

Pleasant Grove Male Academy,

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

William M. Crenshaw, A. B. of Va., Principal.

THE 4th Session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in July next, under the supervision of the very able and accomplished instructor, WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, who graduated with distinction at Randolph Macon College.

Since we obtained the services of Mr. C., he has given entire satisfaction to the Patrons of the School, and we do not hesitate to say that the facilities here offered are sufficient to prepare boys for any College. The Academy, which will be enlarged during vacation so as to accommodate 60 Students, is situated in a most healthy and agreeable neighborhood, about one mile South of the pleasant village of Forestville. Board can be had for $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. The prices of tuition vary from $7 to $15 per Session

For further information address

DR. W. HEARTSFIELD,
Forestvile,
Wake Co., N. C.

May 20, 1852. 56—8tw.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

Land for Sale, Stock, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber, wishing to follow merchandizing in Charleston, S. C., will sell on the 1st day of December next, at public auction, at Marion Court House, South Carolina, fourteen hundred acres of land and upwards, lying on Catfish Creek, about seven miles Southwest of Marion C. H., on the road leading from that place to Bennettsville. Said lands are highly productive for corn, cotton, peas, wheat, &c. &c. There is a stream (Catfish) running through the land which would afford much profit for a mill, as in a dry time no other stream will hold out. Sawing would also be profitable here.

There are about 350 acres of this land under cultivation, all of which has been cleared within the last nine years, and produces abundantly corn, cotton, oats, wheat, potatoes, rice, &c. The woodland is of fine growth; there are numerous swamps spreading through it, which, if drained, would produce as well one hundred years hence as they would now. Swamp land, when drained, is the best kind of land in this country. There is a splendid new dwelling house on the plantation, neatly painted and plastered, and all other outhouses necessary for a farmer—fences, gates, and garden all in good repair.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold two match horses, six mules, thirty-six head of cattle, eight milch cows, one yoke of oxen, one hundred and twenty-eight head of sheep, one hundred and seventy-six head of hogs, or more; and a variety of house-hold and kitchen furniture. Also, farming utensils, sixty bags of cotton, weighing from 330 to 410 each—1,200 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of peas, 15,000 pounds of fodder, 8,000 pounds of bacon, seven negroes aged from two years to 28 years; and a variety of liquors.

Terms of Sale: All sums under $25, cash—all over, five months credit; notes with good security will be required.

D. JONES,
Marion C. H., S. C.

June 20, 1852. 926—

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders fater the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59—

NOTICE.

AT my mills, (Buena Vista) 7 miles West of Oxford on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro', my *Wool Carding Machine and Foundry* are both in successful operation. All those who patronize my machine and wish their wool carded and first rate rolls, must have their wool well washed and picked clean of burrs, &c., one pound of Lard is required to 10 lbs. of wool—the charge for carding will be 7½ cts. per lb., weighing the Rolls, or one fifth pound of wool.

Foundry.

I am now Manufacturing *Ploughs* of various sizes on an improved pattern, and points which will be warranted to last from one to three days longer than any now in use; in fact some say twice as long; also *Tobacco Press and Screws*, both wrought and cast; brass boxes to old Screws, *Shafts and Mills, Mill Gearing, &c.*, of all kinds if Patterns are furnished; and any casting required which does not exceed two thousand pounds in weight. All orders for Casting Screws, &c., will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Cash will be paid for old Castings, Brass and Copper; my prices for Castings will be in accordance with Northern prices after adding on freight, &c.

Address Oxford, Granville Co., N. C.

J. H. GOOCH.

May 20th, 1852. 57—w6w.

NOTICE.

THE candidates for Wake County, will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

Spikes',	Monday,	July the	12th.
Adams',	Tuesday,	do.	13th.
Weatherspoons'	Wednesday,	do.	14th.
Grady's,	Thursday,	do.	15th.
Lawes',	Friday,	do.	16th.
Simms',	Saturday,	do.	17th.
Franklins',	Monday,	do.	19th.
Upchurches',	Tuesday,	do.	20th.
DuPrees'	Wednesday,	do.	21st.
Barny Jones',	Thursday,	do.	22d.
Banks',	Friday,	do.	23rd.
Busbees'.	Saturday,	do.	24th.
Dunnsville,	Monday,	do.	26th.
Forestville,	Tuesday,	do.	27th.
Rolesville,	Wednesday,	do.	28th.
Hortons',	Thursday,	do.	29th.
Hoods',	Friday,	do.	30th.
Wakefield,	Saturday,	do.	31st.

Opportunities will be offered at the various places above named to persons to pay their taxes.

WM. H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*

June 14, 1852. 63—

$100 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get him, my negro man WILLIE, who ran away from my plantation in Brunswick county about the 1st of March. Willie is a stout black fellow, 26 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, would weigh about 170 lbs., has large feet and ankles, a good countenance, is quick in his manner of speaking, is very plausible, and is civil and polite, and has lost one of his front teeth. He has been seen about Mr. A. McKnight's plantation, in Franklin county, who owns his mother, and also about Raleigh. He may also be in the neighborhood of Averasborough, in Cumberland county, where he has a brother hired to Mr. Simon Godwin. Willie may attempt to pass himself as a free man and a carpenter.

Address me at Smithville, North Carolina.

JOHN H. HILL.

June 11th, 1852. 924—w8w.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS pleasant Summer retreat, easy of access, handsomely fitted up, and neatly furnished, is now open for the reception of Company.

Shocco Water, Sulphur, Magnesia, Soda, Lime, and Epsom Salts, is confidently recommended by eminent Physicians, conversant with its properties, as remedial in most diseases the human frame is heir to, and has conferred great benefit on many invalids by the use of it.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the season, and the proprietor flatters himself that his fare and attention to the comforts of his Guests, will compare favorably with any other establishment of the kind.

Board per day $1,25, by the week at the rate of $1 per day, Families per month $20, single persons $25. Children under 12 years, and Servants half-price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

June 30, 1852. 69—8t.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st of September next, for erecting in the Town of Murfreesborough, N. C., a Brick building of large dimensions for a Female College.

Persons disposed to contract will find a design of the building with specifications, &c.. in possession of the Secretary of the building Committee.

The making of the Brick will be reserved to the building Committee. T. N. MYRICK, *Sec'y.*

Murfreesboro', N. C., June 24, 1852. 927—t1st.

MUSIC!

450 PIECES of new and splendid Music received this day at the Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, May 24th, 1852. 57—

Select Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL,

WARRENTON, N. C.

R. A. EZELL, A. M. *Principal.*
J. D. NICHOLS, A. B. *Assistant Instructor.*

THE Fall session will commence on Monday the 5th of July. Boys desiring to avail themselves of the advantages of the school are particularly requested to be present at the formation of the classes in the first week of the term. Charge is made, however, only from the period of admission.

This is a Select School, established by, and under the independent control of the Principal, who has had a successful experience of more than twenty years duration in the education and government of Southern Boys. The Academy has been recently erected on his own Lot in a quiet and retired portion of the village, and surrounded by a handsome grove. The Schoolroom is spacious, airy and comfortable.

In the Select Classical and Mathematical School, Boys are taught to *think*, and are furnished with the best means for prosecuting their studies. The memory is cultivated, but not at the expense of the solid faculties of the mind. The understanding is enlightened and the reason improved by mental discipline; and boys are tought to rely chiefly upon their own powers for improvement and success in scholorship. They are required *thoroughly to comprehend* and, when necessary, *satisfactorily to explain* what they recite. The training is calculated to make them *understand the principles* of the various branches of science which they study, and to qalify them for superior and more elavated duties. In fine, the *foundation* is made strong and steadfast, as upon this must rest the entire superstructure of their education. Boys are fitted for the higher classes of any College in the Union or for the useful pursuits of life.

Mr. Nichols the able and accomplished co-adjutor of the Principal, completed his education at Dartmouth and Yale Colleges, at each of which he spent two years previously to his graduating in 1843. Since that period, he has been constantly employed in teaching, except for a short time when he was employed as a Civil Engineer, by the U. S. Government. Amongst the testimonials which he brought with him are found those of the *most eminent teachers* in the Union, to which may now be added the fact that he taught in the school, the last term, with marked success and with the entire approbation of the Patrons. He is one of the ablest Mathematicians in the country, as well as an excellent teacher of the French Language.

Boys from a distance are required to board in the family of the Principal, where they receive every attention conducive to their moral and intellectual improvement, as well as to their cleanliness and comfort. In the absence of their parents, they are taught to regard the Principal and his family as their best friends, and a kind, parental government is exercised over them. Their morals are vigilantly guarded, and the principle of total abstinence from all that intoxicates rigidly enforced. No student is permitted to visit the town at any time unless accompanied by one of his Teachers, nor to be absent from his room which is under the same roof with the teachers, after night fall. Boys are required to attend one of the Churches (at their own or at the discretion of their parents) twice every Sabbath; and whilst christian morals are diligently inculcated, every thing tending to SECTARIAN BIAS is studiously avoided.

TERMS.

Board, for the Session of 5 months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Languages and Mathematics,	17 50
" In the English Branches,	12 50
" In French, (extra)	10 00
Fuel for School room,	1 00

Warrenton, June, 14, 1852. 925—4w.

CASWELL FEMALE INSTITUTE.

B. GOULD, A. M., Principal.
Miss LAURA H. GIFFORD, Assistant.
Mrs. E. A. GOULD, Teacher of Music.

THE next session will commence on the 12th of July. Rates of instruction per session of five months:

For the common and higher English branches.	
Mathematics and Latin from	$8 00 to $15 00
Music (Piano with a course of vocal exercise)	20 00
Embroidery, Drawing and Painting each	6 00
Oil Painting,	12 00
French,	5 00
Board (including washing) per month,	7 to 8 00

Yanceyville, N. C., June 5th, 1852.

The institution needs no commendation to those who have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its merits. To others we say with confidence and candor, that it possesses the highest order of excellence. The course of studies is extensive, the teaching accurate and thorough in every department, the expense moderate, and the location distinguished for healthfulness.

N. M. Roan, James Mebane, George Williamson, S. D. Johnson, O. C. Fowler, J. S. Grasty, A. C. Lindsay.

June, 1852. 63—3w.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

Nine Miles West of Oxford.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday in July next, under the management of Mr. J. F. Dance, who has had charge of the same for the past five months and has given entire satisfaction.

Terms of tuition per session of five months.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$7 50
Higher branches of English,	12 50
Languages,	15 00

Board in good families, $5 per month.

Young men will be prepared in this School to enter any College. The location is healthy—neighborhood moral. For further particulars address

C. W. ALLEN, *Secretary.*
Board of Trustees.

Tar River, P. O. } Granville, N. C. } June 30, 1852. 68—3t.

Forestville Female Academy.

THE exercise of this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in July. The principal Mr. B. W. JUSTICE, will be assisted, as formerly, by Miss VIRGINIA C. RAMSAY, of Raleigh. Pupils will be received at any time of the session and charged only from date of entrance. No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms in English, $7,50, $10 or 12,50, according to advancement.
" " French, 5,00.
" " Latin, 5,00.

Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument, $18,00

Board may be had with the Principal at seven dollars per month, or in the neighborhood at six.

For further particulars address the principal or Mr. PEYTON A. DUNN, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Forestville, N. C., June 14th, 1852. 42—6tw.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Important Arrival.

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 16, 1851. 001—

The White Sulphur and Chalybeate SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Proprietor, since the last season, has added twenty-four additional rooms and otherwise much improved this pleasant and healthful Summer Retreat. The medicinal properties of the waters of the above Springs have been amply tested, and their beneficial effects so generally known as not to need a word more said in their praise. I will say, however, that I hope with kind and attentive Assistants, good servants, fine Music, a table furnished with the best that can be procured and moderate charges, to satisfy and please all that may patronize me, and thereby induce them to repeat their visit.

RATES OF BOARD AS FOLLOWS:

Per season of three months,	$48 00
" Month,	20 00
" Week,	6 00
" Day,	1 00
Horse, per Month,	$12 50
" " Week,	4 00
" " Day,	75

Children under 12 years of age, and servants half price.

☞ Hacks will always be found at Henderson, Ridgeway and Warrenton Depot for the accommodation of those travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. There will be also a daily mail from Warrenton to the Springs.

The season has already commenced.

Analysis of the Waters by Prof. Stewart of Baltimore.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Specific gravity, 1000.1. Reaction Acid.

Gaseous Contents, Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Lime, Carbonate of Magnesia, Carbonate of Lime; with a trace of Potash, Soda and Silica.

Total Solid Contents, in 7000 grains of the water, 1-26 One grain and 26-100.

Viz: Magnesia,	0.14
Salts of Lime,	0.84
Silicic Acid,	0.28
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

CHALYBEATE SPRING.

Reaction Acid. Specific gravity, 1000.8

Gaseous Contents—Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Carbonate of the Protoxide of Iron; Silicates of Lime and Iron; Bicarbonate of Lime, with traces of Soda and Potash.

Each pint of the water contains

Oxide of Iron,	0.49
Carbonate of Lime,	0.14
Silicic Acid,	0.42
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

Solid Contents in 7000 grains of the water, 1-(5 One grain and 5-100ths.

WM. D. JONES, *Proprietor.*

June 23, 1852. 926—4tw.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the public Jail in Martin County on the 13th of April 1852, a Runaway slave by the name of *Jordan*. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complected, from 55 to 60 years of age, and had on when taken up a suit of white cotton clothes. He formerly belonged to Mr. Bryant Bennett of this county, who sold him about two years ago to a negro trader by the name of McMurray and he to some person living in the State of South Carolina, to whom it upposed he now belongs.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. S. MOORING, *Sheriff.*

Williamston, May 12th, 1852. 920—6m.

NEW BOOKS.

THE days of Bruce, by Grace Aguilar, author of Woman's Friendship, Home Influence, &c.
Humbolts Cosmos, vol. IV.
Life and Letters of Niebuhr.
Recollections of a Literary Life by Miss Mitford.
The Howadji in Syria by. Curtis.
Peguinello, a Tale by, G. P. R. James.
What Now? For Young Ladies leaving School by Rev. C. F. Deems.

Just received by W. L. POMEROY.

June 29, 1852. 67—

NEGROES WANTED.

THE undersigned takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to the citizens of Wake and adjoining counties for the *chances* which they have thrown in his way, in the purchase of negroes, and would respectfully inform them that he is still prepared with cash, to purchase at the highest prices 15 or 20 likely fellows, or girls between the age of twelve or twenty. He may be found at home, first door above Mr. R. Smith's residence.

WM. F. ASKEW.

Raleigh. July 3, 1852. 69—4t.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company are hereby notified that the Tenth Instalment of Stock will be due on the 1st Monday in August next. All who are in arrears, are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. L. MYERS, *President.*

JNO. A. SELBY, *Secretary.*

Greenville, June 23, 1852. 69—1w.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE next session of the subscriber's School will commence the 14th July next.

The number of scholars is limited to thirty. A few places are yet unengaged.

Circulars containing terms, &c., will be furnished on application. ALEXANDER WILSON.

Melville, Alamance County,

June 1st, 1852. 924—3tw

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, in Raleigh, about three weeks ago, a black mule, three years old, roached mane, and of ordinary size. When last heard of he was making his way towards Gaston. Satisfactory compensation will be made for such information as will lead to his recovery.

JERE. NIXON.

Raleigh, June 24th, 1852. 66—4t.

A REWARD of $20 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me in Raleigh, of Warren, a negro man hired from Mr. John Horner, of Orange. Said Warren ran away from me about the first of the present month, and is no doubt lurking about in the neighborhood of his home.

JERE. NIXON.

Raleigh, June 24th, 1852. 66—tf.

200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the seasons advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*

March 8th, 1852. 60—

STRAYED, From the Subscriber, on the 27th of last month, a large WHITE HORSE, eleven years old, and a black MULE, five years old. Any information thankfully received, and all expenses cheerfully paid.

A. J FOSTER.

Wakefield, N. C., July 6, 1852. 68—4t.

Segars—Direct from the W. I.

25,000 BLACK PRINCIPE, Just at hand and for sale at $30 a Thousand. HENRY KIEM.

Raleigh, April 21, 1852. 47—

Greensborough Female College.

THE next scholastic year of this Institution will commence on Thursday, July 15th.

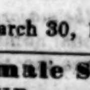
C. F. DEEMS, *President.*

June 14, 1855. 63—t15J.

Raleigh Academy.

THIS School will again commence its exercises on the 7th July. J. M. LOVEJOY.

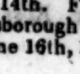
Raleigh, June 20, 1852. 68—4t.



A small lot of fine MULES, and a few fine single harness HORSES, at NIXON'S STABLES.

Raleigh, June 3rd, 1852. 60—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.



300 PACKAGES ow receiving for the Spring trade at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & OC.

March 30, 1852. 14—

Female School, Hillsborough N. C.

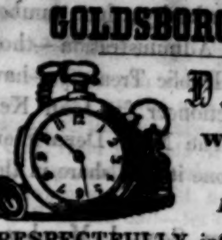
THE summer session of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL'S School, for Young ladies, will open on Wednesday, July 14th. For terms, &c., address Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsborough N. C.

June 16th, 1852. 925—w4w.

NEW CLOCK, WATCH, JEWELRY AND VARIETY STORE,

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.



D. G. Lougee,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

AND DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the **Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,** in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of **FANCY ARTICLES,** such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C.

AND

A PRIME STOCK OF

Candies, Fruit, Segars, Tobacco, &c.

Articles of every description in his line purchased or sold on Commission, with faithfulness and despatch.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted. All orders, from a distance, sent by Rail Road, Stage Lines, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

The highest prices paid for old Gold and Silver.

Step into the VARIETY STORE,

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams,
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins,
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valenciennes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, &c., &c., &c.

37—

1852.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

HEARTT & LITCHFORD:

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batisto Silks,
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and underleeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

EVANS & COOKE

No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linen and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50. Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Corded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 23—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You will find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats for Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.
The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt," "The Story of a Family," &c.
Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.
Women of Christianity, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathile," "Madeline." &c.
Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.
Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Lorgnette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber about the 18th ult., my negro man Washington, dark colored, 27 years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs—his right ancle bends outward, which makes him hop when walking, caused by a hurt when very young, good front teeth. Had on, when he left, a brown woolen coat. He may alter his name and try to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living in Granville county, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars to confine him in any jail so that I can get him.

Address me New Light P. O., Wake conty, N. C.

JOHN TURNER.

March 27, 1852. 814—tf.